

BELGIAN CONGO  
COPPER MINING  
UPLIFTS NATIVEElizabethville in Fifteen  
Years Becomes City of  
Modern AttainmentsPROBLEM OF LABOR  
SUPPLY IS SOLVEDResults in Real Home for  
"Blacks" And Better Liv-  
ing Conditions

ELIZABETHVILLE, Belgian

Congo, Nov. 15 (Special Correspondence).—Fifteen years ago the city of Elizabethville did not exist. Today this part of Central Africa has lost its primeval aspect; there has arisen on the plains a great industrial center—the mines of Kambove and Panga, the smelter of Lubumbashi, and city of wide boulevards, comfortable houses, imposing clubs and a magnificent cathedral. King Copper is responsible not only for the industrial organization, but what is of more importance, by readjusting to industrial life of the African native, who hitherto had known nothing beyond his primitive village.

The Katanga, in which these great mines are found, is one of the four provinces of the Belgian Congo. It is administered by a Governor, who in turn is responsible to the Governor-General of the Congo as a whole, who is situated at Kinshasa.

Unlike the other provinces of the Congo, the Katanga has two administrative bodies. In addition to the Government proper, there is an autonomous organization, called the Committee Special, which is in charge of all the land, forests and mines. This committee does not itself exploit these resources; it is merely responsible for their administration. That is, if a European wants land for a farm, he goes, not to the Government, but to the Committee Special. A prospector wishing to prospect follows the same procedure.

## Committee Dates from Leopold

The Committee Special was formed in the days of King Leopold II, and today two-thirds of its stock is in the hands of the Government and one-third in the hands of the Compagnie du Katanga, the exploration company that originally opened up the Katanga. The purpose of Leopold in setting up this organization was perhaps to give to the Government certain economic interests in the Katanga, of which it could not be deprived, even if, in the maintenance of world peace, Belgium should be obliged to surrender its political control. The Committee Special owns 40 per cent of the stock of the Union Minière—the great mining organization exploiting the copper mines and is interested similarly in most of the other industrial enterprises of the Katanga.

Because of the controlling interest of the Government in the Committee Special the Government is thus financially interested in the industrial developments of the Province. In fact, the Government shares in these concerns are more than four times as great as the present deficit of the colony. Because of these interests the Government is fundamentally sound, although the budget itself now shows a deficit—a situation due to a unique system of socialism in which the Government shares in all the profits of industrial enterprise, and yet does not actively participate in its management.

## Belgian Now Preferred

The chief resource of the Katanga today—and in fact the leading export of the Congo as a whole—is copper. The production of which has increased from 922 tons in 1911 to 57,826 tons in 1923. In the production of this metal, the Union Minière employs nearly 1000 whites and about 12,000 natives. The industries in the

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Oregon Silk Growing  
Declared Practical

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore., Dec. 14

SILK production has been found to be practicable in Portland, according to tests which show all conditions favorable. The climate here is similar to that of Japan and tender mulberry tree foliage can be grown. This is stated by Harry A. Crawford and Fred Gifford, who conducted an experimental farm on seven acres near the city.

The two men fed more than 80,000 silkworms last summer and produced about 100 pounds of silk material from which garments of high grade can be manufactured. Next summer they will feed more than 400,000 worms on the same farm and will have the production of silk in Portland on a paying basis, they declare.

FRENCH DEMAND  
A DICTATORSHIPBills Prepared by Louis  
Loucheur Meet With Criticism on All Hands

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 14.—An insistent call for a dictatorship is making itself heard, and with the general condemnation of the Loucheur projects on the Left and Right and the apparent impossibility of governing in the present circumstances, many Frenchmen cry that ordinary methods will have to be abandoned. France appears to be hovering on the brink of exceptional events.

If Louis Loucheur fails, as Paul Painlevé, Joseph Caillaux, Edouard Herriot and Etienne Clementel failed, it will become clear that a drastic modification of the parliamentary system with respect to financial measures is imperative. When the Bloc des Gauches took office last year, the franc was low. It has been declining every day. It is always on the financial question that ministries fall. Gaston Doumergue had difficulty in persuading Aristide Briand to form a Cabinet, and the first day he faced the Chamber a narrow majority of six votes, some of which are indeed disputed by him.

## Seven Separate Bills

Now M. Loucheur has prepared seven separate bills, which are before the finance commission. They are abused on all hands. It is well known that there is much evasion of taxation in France, and M. Loucheur's methods, which consist in screwing up existing taxes, means that it is always the same people who will pay. It is feared that 8,000,000,000 francs in new taxes will deal a terrible blow to French industry.

It is evident France is approaching another crisis. There is no sign of a great leader who will bring order out of chaos. Georges Clemenceau did in 1917. There is no party big enough in numbers or determination.

Some observers merely ask that M. Loucheur be dropped and the Briand Cabinet reconstructed. Others think that dissolution and new elections are desirable to break the deadlock.

Now the Matin has published a striking statement, in which it is quoted everywhere, asserting that there is a situation of national danger and demanding that a committee founded on national unity should be established, with supreme powers. When the most influential newspaper boldly demands what in reality is a dictatorship, from which a dictatorship always emerges, it is obvious that ideas of extraparlimentary solutions, which have been enunciated for some time, are making great progress.

A Union Sacrée  
France is asked to forget politics and mobilize the whole of its forces. The committee should have complete powers and entire responsibility for the transaction of French affairs. It should co-opt resolute men from outside Parliament.

But another possibility which presents itself is the presentation of the basis of the Government, with a view to avoiding party quarrels which, since 1924, have divided France. Even Eric Nouzeville, which is the leading organ of the Left Bloc, is now convinced that the Government of Radicals and Socialists was a blunder. The Left carried, it says, has proved that it is a machine which can destroy. It has not shown itself to be a machine to create.

The Temps upholds the elective assembly on condition that a stable majority can be found. Parliament, it says, is not necessarily an evil. The advantages of the system and securities it offers outweigh its inconveniences. But it is imperative that inconveniences should not grow and sacrifice national life.

Probably the next move will be the formation in Parliament of what was called during the war, a Union Sacrée of all parties, perhaps excluding the Socialists. Certainly it is impossible to keep preparing schemes which will then be torn into pieces. The moment for energetic action has nearly arrived. France is perfectly sound and the fall of the franc is not intrinsically justified. Everything would be well if a reasonable plan was prepared and accepted once for all by Parliament.

What's RIGHT  
with Florida

Rufus Steele's sixth article on "What's RIGHT with Florida" will appear in The Christian Science Monitor, Friday, December 18.

COLLEGE UNION  
FAVORS COURT  
BY BIG MARGINPermanent Organization Is  
Effected at Conference  
Held at Princeton

By a Staff Correspondent

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 14.—The college students of the United States, as represented here by the delegates of 245 undergraduate bodies at the National Collegiate World Court Conference, in the closing sessions of their meeting, registered an almost unanimous approval of America's immediate entry into the World Court. The outstanding developments of the conference follow:

1. Voting as colleges, 140 favored joining the Court with the Harding-Coolidge-Hughes reservations; 18 favored the so-called "harmony plan" (whereby the United States would join the Court tentatively); 10 favored joining without reservations; 47 opposed joining.

2. Voting as individuals, 193 favored entering the Court with reservations; 9 for the "harmony plan"; 12 for entrance without reservation, and 10 opposed all entrance.

## Plan to Be Perpetuated

3. The delegates laid the basis for a permanent organization, "The National Students' Federation," designed to perpetuate the undergraduate movement to take a larger place in public affairs, named Lewis Fox, Princeton '26 president, and set the first annual meeting for the University of Michigan in November, 1927.

Representing a cross-section of student life from the Atlantic to the Pacific the comparative unanimity of sentiment for adherence to the World Court was considered strikingly large. This feature within the last few days, and it has been recognized that a quite new experiment has been undertaken. With the conclusion of the meeting it is agreed on all sides that the American undergraduate, through their representatives here, impelled by a high sense of idealism, have run their convention with the efficiency of old hands, and have presented a striking example of how speeches should be made and recorded.

## Woman Delegate Speaks

The experiment was still in the balance last Saturday when the chairman of the student convention made a first call for student speakers to address the meeting. Up then the assembled delegates had been listening to older exponents of the pro and con of the court issue, drawn from the outside world of public affairs. Finally it came the time for the assembled delegates to make their own and decisive opinions known.

When the chairman called for speakers there was hesitation and delay at first. It was almost 15 minutes before the first young woman delegate rose from the floor. As the issues developed, however, there was a steady demand to be heard from colleges of all sections of the country. The speaker's general outline, brief, and lucid, and the speakers knew when to sit down. It was remarked that political fervor was almost totally absent. Most of the delegates talked quietly and calmly in the manner of lawyers addressing juries.

Early in the discussion it was obvious that World Court sentiment was overwhelming among the younger American generation. In fact the point at issue rapidly became whether or not support of the League of Nations should be included in the vote favoring the World Court. The young women representing the women's colleges took an important part in the decision more than once. In the case of Miss Elizabeth Case of Cornell, bringing the discussion back to the point when it showed signs of drifting.

## Action on Campus Affairs

Under the charter of the working agreement for the federation, to be referred back to the colleges, a continued attempt will be made to give

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Democracy Said to Be Facing  
Alliance of Criminal ElementsFuture of the American Government Hangs on Solution  
of Enforcement, Declares Prof. Anderson

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 14 (AP).—The future of the American Government hangs on the solution of the prohibition enforcement problem, Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of the Newton Theological Institution said in an address today before the ministers and lay leaders section of the New England conference on citizenship, law observance and law enforcement here.

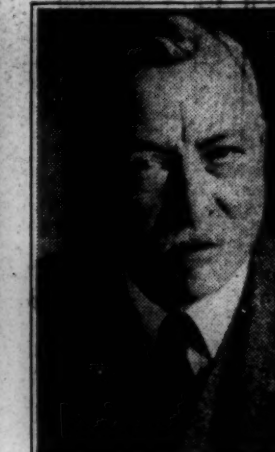
"Personal liberty is the right to do as you please," Professor Anderson said. "The exercise of personal liberty destroyed every previous republic. America has endured thus far because we maintained liberty under law. Minorities have bowed to the will of the majority. We limited our liberty to preserve our democracy."

"Let it be discovered that a violent and desperate minority, financed by foreign gold, can nullify our Constitution and the discovery will destroy the republic. We face that very situation today. Therefore prohibition

## New and Old Campaign Chairmen



GEORGE H. MOSES



LAWRENCE C. PHIPPS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—Lawrence C. Phipps (R.), Senator from Colorado, was named chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, succeeding George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, recently elected president pro tempore of the Senate.

Other members of the committee are Senators Charles L. McNary (R.), Oregon; Walter E. Edge (R.), New Jersey; William H. McMaster (R.), South Dakota; S. D. Fess (R.), Ohio; F. H. Gillett (R.), Massachusetts; and S. C. Denen (R.), Illinois.

Attitude of Press Toward  
Court Revealed in SurveyAmerican Foundation Shows 80 Per Cent of  
Nation's Dailies Favor Entrance

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—A demand by the press almost nationwide in its scope for the adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice is reported by the American Foundation, maintaining the American Peace Award, in a report of a survey just issued. The report is in the form of a summary of brief editorial opinion throughout the country.

The survey indicates that 80 per cent of the American daily newspapers favor the court, that 12 per cent oppose it and that 8 per cent have taken no editorial stand on the question. An excerpt from an editorial printed in The Christian Science Monitor and quoted in the Foundation's summary may be said to be representative of the opinion of the United States as reported in the summary.

"The unequivocal demand of the voters of the country can compel action on the World Court as a matter of course. The Nation, as a whole, is bound by a moral obligation to an undertaking which is a plain duty. It has established a precedent for which it cannot be lightly repudiated."

The opposition lineup  
Among the newspapers which are reported by the survey as being against the World Court are those owned by William Randolph Hearst. The report prints a statement by the editor of the Hearst newspapers as follows:

"All the Hearst papers are against the League of Nations and the World Court."

This is followed by a list of the newspapers owned by Mr. Hearst. They are the New York American, the New York Journal, the New York Mirror, the Boston Advertiser, the Boston American, the Rochester Journal-Post, the Syracuse Telegram-Journal, the Baltimore News, the Baltimore American, the Washington Herald, the Washington Times, the Atlanta Georgian, the Milwaukee Sentinel-News, the Chicago Herald-Examiner, the Chicago American, the Detroit Times, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, the Oakland Coast Inquirer, the San Francisco Examiner, the San Francisco Call, the Los Angeles Herald, the Los Angeles Examiner and the San Antonio Light.

Other newspapers opposed include the Washington Post, the Kansas City Star, the New York Sun and the Milwaukee Leader.

Following are excerpts quoted from editorials in other leading newspapers:

New York Times—"We are in a doubly humiliating position. Despite the fact that probably nine-tenths of the people are in favor of our joining the World Court, the Senate has prevented our doing so. Furthermore, we who have for generations been

sympathetic with the establishment of justice through the earth have abandoned those we have asked to join us in that high endeavor the moment a practicable plan, largely of our own devising, is set up."

Washington Herald Tribune—"Whatever way one looks, one is impressed by the fact that the nations of the world are making renewed efforts to find a means of settling their differences without recourse to war. It is no sudden development, no startling change in sentiment. Sound logic is behind the movement leading toward the minimizing of the dangers of war by the adoption of pacts and the establishment of international courts. On both sides of the Atlantic the controversial questions are being tackled in a saner, sounder way. Appeals to passion and hatred carry less weight. How we get into the World Court is a matter of small consequence. What we want is a two-thirds majority in the Senate."

## Senate Stand Cited

Brooklyn Daily Eagle—"Since Mr. Harding's time, sentiment for the Court among people of all classes and shades of political opinion has grown rather than diminished. Mr. Coolidge can win this fight if he pursues it with vigor and sincerity, and defies the opposition inside the Senate and without."

Chicago Daily News—"There is a decisive majority in the United States Senate in favor of this Nation's entry into the International Court of Justice on what are called Harding-Hughes-Coolidge terms."

Springfield (Mass.) Republican—"The Springfield Republican favors the League of Nations and the World Court."

This is followed by a list of the newspapers owned by Mr. Hearst. They are the New York American, the New York Journal, the New York Mirror, the Boston Advertiser, the Boston American, the Rochester Journal-Post, the Syracuse Telegram-Journal, the Baltimore News, the Baltimore American, the Washington Herald, the Washington Times, the Atlanta Georgian, the Milwaukee Sentinel-News, the Chicago Herald-Examiner, the Chicago American, the Detroit Times, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, the Oakland Coast Inquirer, the San Francisco Examiner, the San Francisco Call, the Los Angeles Herald, the Los Angeles Examiner and the San Antonio Light.

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sympathetic with the establishment of justice through the earth have abandoned those we have asked to join us in that high endeavor the moment a practicable plan, largely of our own devising, is set up."

THREE PROJECTS  
PRESENTED FOR  
COURT BUILDINGLegislative Commission  
Favors Structure to  
Cost \$6,450,000

Three plans for the erection of a new building to provide additional facilities for the Suffolk County Court House in Pemberton Square were presented today in the report of the commission formed by the Legislature to study the question.

Stating that it believes a new building should be erected, the commission has specified three projects. Under the first plan, a structure would be put upon the land bordered by Alston, Bulfinch, Court and Somerset Streets. The second plan calls for the taking of land from the Court House on Somerset Street down to the Howard Theater, crossing Howard Street to the newly widened Court Street. Under the third plan, land within Ashburton Place, Somerset Street, Alston Street, and Alston Place would be taken.

The commission favors the site described in the first plan. A building put up there would house the registry of deeds, the land court, the probate court and the criminal sessions of the superior and municipal courts. At the same time the criminal and civil courts in the new building would be physically separated, with separate entrances. Cost for this plan is estimated to be \$6,450,000.

The cost under plan two would be about \$5,200,000, and under plan three \$4,500,000. The rearrangement of the courts under the last two plans would be the same as under plan one, although it would be on a smaller scale.

If the recommendations of the commission are accepted and a new building erected, the only business done in the existing court house will be the civil business of the superior and municipal courts and the business of the supreme court.

The commission dismissed projects which had been advanced for the erection of a new court house in the Park Square district or in the Back Bay. Cost entailed in abandonment of the present building, it was said, would be prohibitive.

SPAIN NEGOTIATES  
FOR "LOCARNO" PACTS

GENEVA, Dec. 14 (AP).—Existence of a new European peace effort was revealed today when it was learned that Spain had begun negotiations for arbitration treaties with France, England, Switzerland and Portugal, duplicating those adopted at Locarno in 1924.

BRITISH COAL TRADE  
IS NOW RECOVERING

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Some further recovery is reported in the British Coal and iron and steel trades. South Wales coal firms now have export orders for 1,200,000 tons of coal, mostly for South America and Egypt. Orders from Sweden and other countries have been placed in the past week in Northumberland and Durham collieries and prices show an upward tendency.

In the iron and steel trade, prices are also firmer, with the blowing in of two more furnaces, thus raising the number in blast in North Lancashire and Cumberland to 13.

"TECHNOLOGY PLAN" MEETS  
GROWING INDUSTRIAL NEEDServices of Highly-Trained Technicians and Equipment  
at Disposal of Problems in Industrial Field Do  
Much to Improve Quality

Six years ago industry and education got together in a plan of co-operation, and industry has been coming back for more ever since. Today the Division of Industrial Co-operation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has more orders than it can fill, according to an Associated Press announcement.

This idea of co-operation is called the "Technology Plan." Briefly, it operates to place at industry's door the services of highly trained technical and scientific workers, as well as their equipment, in order that problems confronting the business world may be solved without a disruption of present methods or a let-up in production.

Result of the plan have been to bring men from many factories into the institute to work and study in its laboratories; to send research workers from the institute into the factories, and to keep these workers and professors alive to the growing demands and needs of the industrial world.

Aside from these results, Prof. Charles I. Norton, director of the division, believes this co-operation has caused many manufacturers to increase the amount of research work done in their own factories to the end of bettering their products. He cited the example of a manu-

Italy Has Surplus  
of 417,000,000 Lira

By Special Cable

Rome, Dec. 14

COUNT VOLPI has scored another victory in the Chamber of Deputies when, in submitting his statement of the financial year 1924-25, he declared that the surplus amounted to 417,000,000 lira, being an increase of 208,000,000 lira over the sum estimated by the former Finance Minister.

The announcement was welcomed with loud cheers. The Speaker expressing the appreciation of the House on the financial policy of the Government, pointed out that this was the highest surplus ever reached by the Italian state since its unification.

The last time the budget closed with a surplus was in 1910-1911, but then it only reached 11,500,000 lira.

GARVIN ANSWERS  
HARVEY CHARGEEditor of the Observer Is  
Optimistic Over Future  
of Great Britain

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 14.—"There will yet be a United States of Europe to link up equally with the United States of America," says James L. Garvin, editor of the Observer in a friendly retort to the former American Ambassador, George Harvey, who said in the North American Review that England was done. Mr. Garvin describes Mr. Harvey's view as a well-meant "romance of pessimism."

He marshals the particulars of progress under difficulties of all Great Britain's leading industries despite the burdens of war.

If it is British policy not to pay its war debts to America without being paid itself, he says, "We could so adjust the whole pack as to shoulder it with a smile." Referring to the coal trade depression, he says: "If we close the old pits, has America heard of the new rich seams opened near the sea?" Regarding Great Britain's lost supremacy in iron and steel, he says that that occurred nearly 30 years ago, and "did not in the least prevent us from increasing our total wealth until the war, and need not prevent our increasing that wealth in the future."

He concludes, because it was at work and the meant a "courage that conquers." Concerning the shipping depression, Mr. Garvin says: "Well it is the world's affair. Even the United States cannot better our example." Shipping, he says, with the world's trade. Even now Great Britain could show "shipyards better equipped than ever, more efficiently organized, and no more in danger of closing than the Bank of England."

In textiles, Mr. Garvin continues, there was an "improvement and sound expectation" and the artificiality of the war was going ahead; the motor trade was thriving and unemployment was going down. "Even agriculture," he adds, "is not as bad as it was. With her seas, ports, soil, minerals, her 40,000,000 of people, her quickening education . . . this island is going to remain a great producing, trading country." It was going to be greater than it was, he concludes, because it was "absolutely certain Europe is going to be greater."

Members of the committee are: From the Senate—Charles C. Warren, Arlington; Erland T. Fish Brookline; Harry P. Gifford, Salem. From the House—Henry J. Shattuck, vice-chairman, Boston; George Louis Richards, Malden; Martin Hays, Boston; Clarence S. Luitwiler, Newton; John K. Burgess, Dedham; Francis X. Coyne, Boston, and William P. Hickey, Boston.

## Summary of Recommendations

Recommendations are summarized in the report as follows:

The extension of the period of public control for 30 years from July 1, 1926.

The reduction of the dividend rental on common stock from 6 to 5 per cent, beginning on July 1, 1926.

The granting of the franchise tax during public control by providing for a refund of any amount by which the franchise tax in any one year exceeds that paid in 1925.

A requirement that the reserve fund shall be increased to \$2,000,000 and that the Elevated shall have made net earnings of \$1,000,000 annually for two successive years before the trustees shall be compelled to reduce the basic fare.

That in the event of the State exercising its option to take the road by purchase or by eminent domain, the compensation shall not be enhanced by reason of the proposed operation or any contract made under it.

## Additional Suggestions

That the trustees consider the advisability of retiring the \$3,000,000 of 7 per cent preferred stock and its replacement by a 6 per cent stock.

That the trustees consider the passing along to the carriers of the savings to be made in expenses, as the result of the legislation recommended, by restoring the flat 5-cent local fares, if it can be done without delaying the repayment of amounts still owed the cities and towns.

In the event of future rapid transit extensions outside of the city of Boston, the legislation authorizing the extensions may direct the Elevated trustees or the commission-ers of the Department of Public Utilities to carry on the work. If preferred a transit division in the Metropolitan District Commission might be created for this purpose. The legislation may also authorize bond issues in payment and in lieu of the extensions to the Elevated, as in the case of the Cambridge subway.

That further consideration be given to the advisability of establishing parking areas and garage facilities at terminal points and eliminating as far as possible downtown parking.

That no licenses be granted to independent bus lines within the area served by the Elevated.

That wherever practicable betterments be assessed on future rapid transit extensions.

That the trustees give further consideration to the stimulation of car-riding in non-rush hours.

Summarizing the possibilities for future development and control of

'EL' COMMITTEE  
ADVISES LOWER  
DIVIDEND RATESRecommends 1 Per Cent  
Reduction on Both Common  
and PreferredF. X. COYNE SUBMITS  
MINORITY REPORTExtension of Public Control  
Is Proposed to Give  
Stability

Recommending that dividend rental on common stock of the Boston Elevated Railway be reduced from 6 to 5 per cent, beginning on July 1, 1926, and suggesting that preferred stock drop from 7 to 6 per cent, the Massachusetts Legislature's special committee filed its report at the State House today.

The report advocates an extension of the period of public control for 30 years, from July 1, 1926, and supercedes the special committee of 1923, which terminated in 1928. Many significant recommendations on detail subjects are made. Congested parking and the motorbus question are considered.

The extension of public control for 30 years is designed to lend stability, and security to the railway in order to compensate for the proposed reduction in dividend rental. It would result, the committee believes, in improvements on the line, economies in operation, and possibly a lower fare.

Nine members of the committee signed the report, but Francis X. Coyne, Boston representative, filed a minority report in which he advocated public ownership of the railway. Charles C. Warren, state senator from Arlington, stated his dissent from the recommendation for lower dividends, but explained that he subordinated his views on that subject because he believes the 30-year control period of paramount importance.

Recommendations of the committee, if accepted by the Legislature and stockholders, would provide for the future of the railway for 30 years. It is anticipated by the committee that the guarantee of stability which a state guarantee for this period will bring about a result in a considerable saving for car fares and will make a dividend reduction possible. Stock in the railway will become, to all practical purposes, it is said, a 30-year Government bond of 5 or 6 per cent. A renewed guarantee of service and security ought to be given patrons of the railway on the basis of assurances in the report.

Members of the committee are: From the Senate—Charles C. Warren, Arlington; Erland T. Fish Brookline; Harry P. Gifford, Salem. From the House—Henry J. Shattuck, vice-chairman, Boston; George Louis Richards, Malden; Martin Hays, Boston; Clarence S. Luitwiler, Newton; John K. Burgess, Dedham; Francis X. Coyne, Boston, and William P. Hickey, Boston.

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A requirement that the reserve fund shall be increased to \$2,000,000 and that the Elevated shall have made net earnings of \$1,000,000 annually for two successive years before the trustees shall be compelled to reduce the basic fare.

That in the event of the State exercising its option to take the road by purchase or by eminent domain, the compensation shall not be enhanced by reason of the proposed operation or any contract made under it.

In addition to these specific recommendations, the committee offers the following suggestions:

## Additional Suggestions

That the trustees consider the advisability of retiring the \$3,000,000 of 7 per cent preferred stock and its replacement by a 6 per cent stock.

That the trustees consider the passing along to the carriers of the savings to be made in expenses, as the result of the legislation recommended, by restoring the flat 5-cent local fares, if it can be done without delaying the repayment of amounts still owed the cities and towns.

In the event of future rapid transit extensions outside of the city of Boston, the legislation authorizing the extensions may direct the Elevated trustees or the commission-ers of the Department of Public Utilities to carry on the work. If preferred a transit division in the Metropolitan District Commission might be created for this purpose. The legislation may also authorize bond issues in payment and in lieu of the extensions to the Elevated, as in the case of the Cambridge subway.

That further consideration be given to the advisability of establishing parking areas and garage facilities at terminal points and eliminating as far as possible downtown parking.

That no licenses be granted to independent bus lines within the area served by the Elevated.</



the road, the committee says: "The 10-year period of experimenting under the public control act expires in 1928. The committee had before it for study the proposition of returning the elevated system to its private owners for operation after July 1, 1928; of allowing public control to continue indefinitely, without change, subject only to its termination by the General Court on two years' notice (as provided by the 1918 act) or the intervention of complete public ownership; a plan for the gradual taking of the road by the Commonwealth through special stock issues the dividends on which would pay the interest rates and establish a sinking fund which would in due time give the Commonwealth ownership of the stock; outright public ownership of the road through the exercise of the purchase option in the 1918 act or by eminent domain; and finally the extending of the period of public control for a sufficient term of years to permit of ready financing at low rates."

The committee is opposed to returning the road to private control, believing that it would result only in higher fares or impaired service. Furthermore, there appears to be no public demand for such return. The committee is opposed to a policy of inaction, of allowing the present situation of uncertainty to continue, by reason of which it is impossible to raise needed new capital at reasonable rates. Such a policy obviously would not meet the need for improved transportation service which exists today.

**Opposes Public Ownership**  
The committee is opposed to the taking of any further step toward public ownership of the Elevated, beyond the now established policy with respect to subways and rapid transit extensions, until the experiment of publicly owned transportation systems now in its early stages in two or three American cities, as

shown in a previous chapter, has been fully tried out. The committee believes that the experiment of public control, which has been in force for more than seven years, has fully justified the legislative action of 1918, and after thorough investigation and study has been unable to find any method of operation applicable to the Elevated system and the requirements of the metropolitan district which, in its opinion, would be improvement over public control plan. Given the means to make essential improvements through capital outlays as the need arises, (subject, of course, to approval of the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities) the committee is of the opinion that the present conditions of the initial experimental period, the trustees will be in a position to meet service demands that will greatly improve the operation of that plan.

**Favors Public Control**  
The public has been given better transportation service under public control than it had received for a number of years prior to 1918. There is no reason to believe that the trustees will not continue to perform ably the duties placed upon them.

An extension of the period of public control is recommended for 30 years in order to do away with the present uncertainty which has not only made it impossible to finance needed improvements at low rates, but has made impossible any new capital issues at a figure which the system could carry.

The reduction of the common stock dividend will mean a saving of \$238,794 annually, or \$7,163,820 for the 30-year period. This saving of \$238,794 a year, would enable the trustees to raise about \$4,000,000 new capital without adding to the present annual expense. With the 30-year extension it should be possible to raise this \$4,000,000 and all additional capital needed, by the sale of 6 per cent preferred stock at par and by the sale of 5 or 5½ per cent bonds in like amounts.

The recommendation to limit the franchise tax on the Boston Elevated during public control, by providing for a refund of any amount by which the franchise tax in any one year exceeds that paid in 1925 will stabilize this tax and relieve the car-rider of what would otherwise be an increasing burden.

**Savings Wider Program**  
The program outlined above will effect large savings in four directions, viz: Reduced dividend rentals. Lower interest and dividend charges on new capital issues. Service economy from expenditures for which new capital is made available. Limitation and stabilization of franchise tax.

During the 30 years' extension these savings will run into many millions of dollars, the reduced dividend rental alone yielding a saving of over \$7,000,000. Inasmuch dividends are not payable to stockholders are permitted, the car-rider will be the sole beneficiaries of all savings, and—assuming that costs of labor and materials are now at their peak, a factor over which legislation can have no control—these savings will all be available for improved service and lower fares.

A forecast of probable expenditures presented by Edward Dana, manager of the road, is examined in the report. It is recommended that a depreciation reserve be maintained out of revenue during the next five years. The sum is expected to be sufficient to offset the \$7,428,745, which it appears will be the amount of accrued depreciation or "water" present in the railway's capitalization in 1917.

**SLAVERY DISAPPEARS IN ITALIAN COLONIES**

ROME, Dec. 14 (AP)—Slavery has disappeared in all Italian African colonies. The Italian Anti-Slavery Society makes this announcement and adds that 2500 slaves have been liberated in the last few years. In Somaliland, not only has slavery disappeared, but even domestic servitude is prohibited.

**DR. KOCH TO FORM COALITION CABINET**

BERLIN, Dec. 14 (AP)—Dr. Koch, German Democratic Party leader, today accepted the task of forming the Coalition Cabinet desired by President von Hindenburg to carry out the policies and obligations of the Locarno security agreement.

## PINCHOT CALLS EXTRA SESSION

Pennsylvania Legislature Is to Take Up Coal and Other Problems

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 14 (AP)—Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, today signed a proclamation summoning the State Legislature to convene here Jan. 13 for its first extra session in 20 years. Regulation and control of the Pennsylvania anthracite industry, prohibition enforcement, the New Jersey-Pennsylvania controversy over collection of tolls on the Delaware River bridge between Philadelphia and Camden and a compact between New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey for apportioning waters of the Delaware River are among the eight subjects which he lists for consideration.

Others cover his giant power program for regulation and control of electrical development and power transmission, revision of state election laws and laws to prevent frauds and additional laws to facilitate collection of state gasoline taxes.

**Wants Regulation Discussed**  
In putting the anthracite situation before the Legislature, Mr. Pinchot asked it to consider means of regulating, "through an appropriate state agency, any or all the business of producing, preparing, selling and distributing anthracite coal for domestic use in Pennsylvania," and legislation to authorize compact with other anthracite consuming states and the District of Columbia for regulating the business in these states, "through an interstate commission or otherwise."

In a statement accompanying his proclamation, the Governor indicated that he would take the form of a request that the Legislature declare the industry a public utility. Such a declaration, he said, would give the public control where none exists today; will furnish information never before revealed, and will exert the most powerful influence the public can apply toward the settlement of the strike.

**The Toll Question**  
Mr. Pinchot presented no definite recommendations for ending New Jersey's insistence on tolls and Pennsylvania's adherence to a free bridge economy from expenditures for which new capital is made available.

The tri-state Delaware River compact was submitted to the Legislature. The tri-state Delaware River compact was submitted to the Legislature. The tri-state Delaware River compact was submitted to the Legislature.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Mostly cloudy, with some light snow tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature, moderate to light northwest shifting to northeast winds.

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 7th meridian)  
Albany, N. Y. 32; Memphis, Tenn. 32; Atlantic City, N. J. 31; Montreal, Que. 28; Boston, Mass. 31; New Orleans, La. 68; Buffalo, N. Y. 28; New York, N. Y. 31; Philadelphia, Pa. 31; Chicago, Ill. 28; Pittsburgh, Pa. 28; Denver, Colo. 28; Portland, Ore. 28; St. Paul, Minn. 28; St. Louis, Mo. 28; San Francisco, Cal. 46; Eastport, Me. 14; San Francisco, Cal. 46; Galveston, Tex. 68; St. Louis, Mo. 28; Hatteras, N. C. 52; St. Paul, Minn. 28; Helena, Mont. 28; Seattle, Wash. 38; Jacksonville, Fla. 60; Tampa, Fla. 64; Kansas City, Mo. 30; Washington, D. C. 42; Los Angeles, Cal. 62.

**High Tides at Boston**  
Monday, 10:15 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:35 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 4:44 p. m.

**CHRISTMAS in the AIR**  
Reflect the spirit of the Yuletide in your home and maintain that delightful "fresh air" atmosphere by using Shaver's Christmas Rose, lavender or bouquet. \$2 per set by mail.

Liberty 2150, 44 Randolph St., Boston

## JAPAN PROTECTS ITS CONCESSIONS

French Construct Trenches at Their Arsenal in Tientsin

TIENTSIN, Dec. 14 (AP)—Heavy machine-gun and artillery fire occurred at Peking, 45 miles east of Tientsin, during the week-end. Gen. Li Ching-Ling, the Chihli governor, although outnumbered, advanced his troops and now is strongly entrenched in three lines.

The boundary of the Japanese concession in Tientsin is protected by barbed wire, and machine-gun emplacements and trenches have been constructed at the French arsenal.

Li Ching-Ling is fighting the Kumintang, or National People's Army, the head of which is Marshal Feng Yu-Hsiang, who controls the situation at Peking.

TOKYO, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Navy Department announced today that the destroyers Fujii and Tauta had reached Tientsin, China, the scene of the recent troubles, and had landed 50 sailors.

Rumors of the movement of Russian Soviet forces into Manchuria, recently rife, caused Victor Koop, Russian Soviet Ambassador, to call today upon the Foreign Minister, Baron Shidehara.

The Foreign Office later made public a statement which said that Mr. Koop had handed to Baron Shidehara a statement declaring that "having in view rumors suspending the peaceful policy of the United States of Soviet Republics (Soviet Russia), and aiming to prejudice the development of friendly relations between the United States of Soviet Republics and Japan, I have the honor to declare in the name of my Government that the United States of Soviet Republics do not pursue in the Far East any aggressive plans and does not intend menace in any way the interests of Japan."

SHANGHAI, Dec. 14 (AP)—Troops attached to the army of Gen. Kuang Sung-ling have entered Newchwang without fighting, according to advices from Mukden. Newchwang is about 125 miles southwest of Mukden, the capital of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, against whom General Kuang recently revolted.

**COLLEGE UNION FAVORS COURT**  
(Continued from Page 1)

expression to undergraduate opinion on matters connected with academic affairs and also to enable under-graduates to act in uniform on questions of international matters. The preamble of the charter follows in part:

"We would achieve a spirit of unity among the students of the United States by giving consideration to questions affecting student interests; develop an intelligent student opinion on questions of national importance; foster understanding among students of the world in furtherance of an end."

**COMMUNITY CHURCH STARTED**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 14 (Special).—Flower Community Church, in West Agawam, was formally placed under construction yesterday afternoon when Bishop William A. Anderson of Boston participated in the laying of the cornerstone of the church.

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Box One of Pair 2 Pairs  
Cotton ..... \$5.00 \$10.00  
Lisle ..... 5.50 11.00  
Lisle (outsize) ..... 5.50 11.00  
Silk (faced) ..... 6.00 12.00  
Silk (rib top) ..... 1.50 3.00  
Silk (heavy) ..... 1.95 3.90  
Silk (outsize) ..... 1.75 3.50  
Silk (full faced) ..... 1.95 3.90  
Silk (full faced) (outsize) ..... 2.25 4.50

MEN'S

Box One of Pair 2 Pairs  
Cotton ..... \$3.50 \$7.00  
Fine Cotton ..... 4.00 8.00  
Silk Faced ..... 5.50 11.00  
Silk (drop stitch) ..... 7.50 15.00  
Silk ..... 7.50 15.00  
Heavy Silk ..... 1.00 2.00

BOYS' AND GIRLS'

Cotton ..... 35 1.00  
Fine Cotton ..... 50 1.50

SPECIAL: Women's Fine SILK Holeproof Hosiery, mercerized heel, toe and hem top. All wanted shades. (\$3 pairs \$2.50).....\$1

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## AMERICA NOT SORDID, SAYS MYRON T. HERRICK

PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP)—Victor Henry Berenger, the newly appointed Ambassador to the United States, in an address here intimated that he was going to Washington to negotiate a new commercial agreement as well as to settle the war debt. He said he was going with the feeling that "I will have backing at home, rather than having machine-guns firing in the rear."

This was taken as a veiled allusion to the strings attached by the preceding Government to the action of its debt mission in Washington. The American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, who preceded Mr. Berenger, declared: "The eternal relations between the two countries need not be disturbed by passing difficulties." He assured his hearers that the real heart of America was not sordid, and that Mr. Berenger would find more good will in Washington than the manifestations of certain individual Americans might indicate.

**POSITION IMPROVED IN SYRIA, IS REPORT**

MARSEILLES, France, Dec. 14 (AP)—"The situation in Syria was described as 'considerably ameliorated' by General Duport when he arrived here yesterday from Beirut. General Duport, who is chief of the army headquarters staff and who has been in Syria since the beginning of the High Commissioner of Syria, Commissioner, M. de Jouvencel, will report to the Government upon his investigation into Syrian affairs.

He warned interviewers against unauthorized reports of the situation which were finding their way out of Syria, insisting that all the actual facts had found the way to publication through the government channels.

**REZA KHAN GETS CROWN OF PERSIA**

TEHRAN, Persia, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Constituent Assembly yesterday transferred the crown of Persia to Reza Khan Pehlevi—once a hostler in the Cossack stables—and then dissolved. Reza will take the oath before the High Commissioner of Persia, pending the arrival of the new High Commissioner, M. de Jouvencel, will report to the Government upon his investigation into Persian affairs.

He warned interviewers against unauthorized reports of the situation which were finding their way out of Persia, insisting that all the actual facts had found the way to publication through the government channels.

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—orchid  
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"Rhode Island is making a splendid fight against liquor lawlessness," Mr. Wheeler said. "When your Legislature restores the jail sentences which were in your law under license and adds the clauses recognized as necessary in the standard enforcement bill, the fight will number more victories and violations will decrease."

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M. Paul-Boncour, the French representative, read a message from the League of Nations in which M. Briand said that the Locarno treaties, which are linked with the League, indicate the growing strength of the League, the vigilant attentions of whose council constitutes the best guarantee against war.

All members of the Council spoke, the majority emphasizing that the Locarno conference and the resultant entrance of Germany into the League open a new and hopeful era in international affairs.

**ELECTRIC LIGHT RATE CUT**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 14 (Special).—The United Electric Light Company has announced a reduction of 1 cent a kilowatt hour in its domestic current rate, which will mean a saving to users of electricity of \$10,000 for the year, the company estimates.

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**ELECTRIC LIGHT RATE CUT</**



REPORT ISSUED  
ON DAWES PLANSeymour Parker Gilbert  
Says Reich Recovery Is  
Filled With Difficulties

BERLIN, Dec. 14 (AP)—Germany's transition from inflation to stability is told by Seymour Parker Gilbert Jr., agent-general for reparations payments, in his report on the first year's operation of the Dawes plan.

The first 1,000,000,000 gold marks to be paid by Germany was allocated among the creditors. The share of the United States in the first annuity was about 15,333,000 marks, which has been placed to its credit on the books of the agent-general. The report says that while it is still too soon to draw conclusions about its ultimate results, "the plan has reduced the problem of reparations to a rational basis, and has provided for the determination of its possibilities by the test of actual experience."

The agent-general says the foreign loan of 800,000,000 marks granted Germany was intended primarily to lay the basis for economic recovery, and the first year of the operation of the Dawes plan was not so much a test of Germany's capacity to pay as a trial of the ability of German economy to adjust itself to the return of stable conditions.

The second annuity year, calling for 1,220,000,000 marks, will involve a possible charge on the German budget, while the real test of Germany to carry the burden of reparations will be in the third and following years, when the annuities gradually reach a standard year total of 2,500,000,000 marks.

Mr. Gilbert says the road to Germany's recovery is still filled with difficulties but that progress made should be viewed in relation to the general problem of European recon-

struction as well as in terms of the rehabilitation of Germany. He points out that Germany has succeeded in maintaining balance, budgets accounts for the financial year of 1924-1925, these even showing a considerable margin of receipts over expenditures. The budgets of the federated states and communes were less satisfactory.

"The first year," the report continues, "realized two essentials, a balanced budget and stable currency, without which it was impossible to assess the recovery of business and industry. The budget has been more than balanced, so that the Government is confronted with the reverse problem of wise management of public funds."

TURKISH REFUGEE  
REPORTS CORRECTEDTwo Separate Influxes of  
Christians Into IraqBy Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 14.—Sir Henry Dobbs, British High Commissioner for Iraq, has given an authoritative statement here correcting Turkish reports about Christian refugees on the Mosul border.

"There have been two separate influxes of Christian refugees into Iraq," he writes in the Times. "The first occurred in September, 1924, when the Turks drove out all the Nestorians from their mountain homes north of Amadia, on the plea that some of them ambushed the Turkish Governor. Eight thousand Nestorian refugees then entered the Iraq and have been living there ever since in great poverty."

"The second influx took place at the beginning of September, 1925, when the League of Nations was actually in session, to consider the Mosul boundary. The Christians then deported were the Chaldean Catholics, whose homes are 100 miles west of the Nestorians, and who have no connection with the latter."

LEAGUE ADOPTS  
BALKAN REPORTGreece to Pay 30,000,000  
Leva for Violating the  
Frontier of Bulgaria.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 14 (AP)—Greece violated the Bulgarian frontier in the recent incident between the two nations, and must pay reparations of 30,000,000 leva (about \$219,000), the League of Nations Council today decided.

The Council adopted a report by Sir Austen Chamberlain of Great Britain, Paul Hymans of Belgium and Viscount Ishii of Japan. This report found Greece's invasion of Bulgaria unjustifiable, maintaining "the broad principle that, where territory is violated without sufficient cause, reparation is due, even if at the time of the occurrence it was believed by the party committing the violation that circumstances justified the action."

The report thus rejected Greece's reference to the Corfu incident (in which Italy temporarily took possession of that island) on the ground that it was "justifiable aggression."

The Council also adopted a proposal by Sir Austen Chamberlain, which Italy claimed as arbiters of border disputes between Greece and Bulgaria.

In order to eradicate causes of friction, the recommendation was made that persons of Greek origin living in Bulgaria be transferred to Greece.

The Chamberlain report was identical, except for minor details, with that of the commission of inquiry sent to the scene by the League Council. Its adoption is regarded as finally disposing of the incident, with the consent of the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Christo Kaloff, and Mr. Reudis, the Greek representative.

MANY NATIONS DEBATE  
IMMIGRATION ISSUESBy Special Cable  
ROME, Dec. 14.—The committee formed last year by the International Conference on Emigration and Immigration has concluded its session, and will meet again in Rome in the spring. Representatives of 45 governments took part in the work of the committee. Signor De Michelis, president of the committee, stated that the League of Nations had been examining the conclusions reached at last year's conference, while the Bureau du Travail, sitting at Geneva.EMILY MUNDY'S  
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Would Promote Wider  
Public ParticipationSpecial from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Announcement of the organization of a department of political education, made up of representative Republican and Democratic leaders and prominent men and women affiliated with various political parties was made by the National Civic Federation, with headquarters in the Metropolitan Tower, here today. Alton B. Parker is president of the federation and chairman of its department of political education.

The new department, the announcement said, will include the heads of big national organizations and representatives of commercial, labor, agricultural and patriotic organizations and of women's clubs.

"Its aim," it said, "will be to promote the idea that since our Government rests primarily on the foundation of political parties, the duty clearly devolves on every voter to participate in the maintenance of that Government by enrolling himself with a political party and taking an active part in the framing of its policies and in the selection of its candidates for public office."

The first meeting of the new department will be held here on Jan. 28 and 29.

Other officers of the new department are: Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas; Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York; Frank O. Lowden, formerly Governor of Illinois; Robert O. Bingham, editor of the Courier-Journal of Louisville; Mrs. Charles H. Sablin, president of the Women's National Republican Club, and Miss Benton McMillin of Tennessee, member of the Democratic National Committee, vice-chairmen.

On the executive committee are: Charles Evans Hughes, John W. Davis, Clement L. Shaver, chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Charles D. Hilles, vice-president of the Republican National Committee; Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, first vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine; Willis J. Abbot, editor of The Christian Science Monitor, of Boston; Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut; James W. Gerard, formerly American Ambassador to Germany; Frederick H. Gillet (R.), Senator from Massachusetts; John Hays Hammond, Otto H. Kahn, Gen. John J. Pershing, Frank L. Polk, David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania; Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Owen D. Young and others.

The practical application of Article 16 of the League of Nations Covenant is also a bone of contention. Dr. Benoit played the chief part in preparing the agenda for the commission, to which both sides could agree. An important point which does not figure on the agenda is the question of the international organ to control armaments. This is to be left to the preparatory commission to thrash out.

ROME CONSISTORY  
APPOINTS CARDINALS

ROME, Dec. 14 (AP)—Four new cardinals were created at a secret consistory today. They are: Monsignor Bonaventura Cerretti, Apostolic Nuncio in France; Monsignor Enrico Gasparri, Apostolic Nuncio in Brazil; Monsignor Patrick O'Donnell, Archbishop of Armagh, and Monsignor Alessandro Verze, secretary of the Congregation of Rites.

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SYRACUSE, NEW YORKG.G.M.  
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GRANT IS PRAISEDSignals Rapid Trade Expansion,  
Federal Report SaysSpecial from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Little Republic of Liberia may soon figure prominently in general world trade as a result of the development of the rubber industry in that country by the Firestone Company of America, according to a Department of Commerce report just made public.

The Commercial Department of Liberia appears to be on the verge of a rapid and extensive expansion following the Government grant of a 99-year concession on 1,000,000 acres to an American rubber company," according to the European division of the Department of Commerce. "The development of this concession would materially enhance the value of this 40,000-square mile Republic on the west coast of Africa, with its population of about 2,000,000."

The economic life of Liberia, which depends upon its ability to sell raw products in world markets, is expected to be greatly strengthened as a result of the 99-year concession. A constantly growing market for foreign products is expected to develop in Liberia, benefiting European and American exporting nations. During the first six months of 1925 Germany led the list of nations carrying on trade with Liberia, followed by England, Holland and the United States, it was stated.

The present tariff of Liberia, designed almost entirely for revenue, subjects all imports to a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem, with the exception of approximately 100 articles bearing a specific duty and 40 articles entered free.

The site of the municipal convention hall here will be at Rendezvous Park, on the boardwalk, between Georgia and Mississippi avenues, purchased by the city for the purpose, according to announced decision of the city commissioners.

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 14 (Special)—The site of the municipal convention hall here will be at Rendezvous Park, on the boardwalk, between Georgia and Mississippi avenues, purchased by the city for the purpose, according to announced decision of the city commissioners.

## SEPPIA PRINTS

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CHAMBERLIN  
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113 W. Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.CANADIANS RETURNING  
FROM UNITED STATES

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 14 (AP)—Statistics of the Department of Immigration and Colonization show that a total of 64,789 immigrants entered Canada during the seven months of the fiscal year ended Oct. 31. Of this total 12,703 came from the United States. In the same period 2393 Canadians who had become residents of the United States returned to Canada. The total number of such Canadians returning to Canada from the United States since last April is given as 21,275.

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"Its aim," it said, "will be to promote the idea that since our Government rests primarily on the foundation of political parties, the duty clearly devolves on every voter to participate in the maintenance of that Government by enrolling himself with a political party and taking an active part in the framing of its policies and in the selection of its candidates for public office."

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Members of The Christian Science Monitor desiring to purchase useful and inexpensive gifts for Christmas will be welcome in our wholesale showrooms. E. ERSKINE HILL, 100 W. 4th Street, NEW YORK CITY

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English Flannel Robes  
Double-breasted, mannish model of imported flannel. Assorted stripes on light color. 14.95  
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Our special Number 501X. An extra-long full-fashioned silk hose. All sizes shades. \$1.79  
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Roomy styles in Milanesa Jersey. Silk Pantaleones, Black, gray, blue, tan and flesh. \$5.50  
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## World News in Brief

Washington (AP)—Substantial increase in business activity during November as compared with October of last year and with October of the present year was reflected in the Commerce Department commodity index figures.

Salem, Ore. (Special)—In order to continue service between Bend and Eugene over the McKenzie Pass during the winter, special sleds are being constructed for the passenger automobiles which will be hauled across the mile-high summit by the snow motor recently purchased by the Eugene-Sisters Stage Company. Nearly three days were needed to construct the sleds, and the daily service was to be resumed immediately according to a report made to the Public Service Commission.

Salem, Ore. (Special)—Merger of two of the five fraternities on the Willamette University campus has been announced. Former members of Phi Kappa Psi are moving to the Alpha Psi Delta house and wearing the emblem of the latter. Officers for the combined fraternity will be elected next semester.

Mexico City (AP)—Notwithstanding a court ruling postponing the municipal elections for 72 hours, balloting took place under instructions from President Calles. There were no disorders.

Washington (AP)—Railroad traffic was greater in October than in any previous month in history. The bureau of railway economics, maintained here by the carriers, has figured that movement amounted to 44,061,938,000 ton miles. The previous high record, in October, 1924, was 2.2 per cent less.

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"Or rather they were a problem until we got the Pathe."

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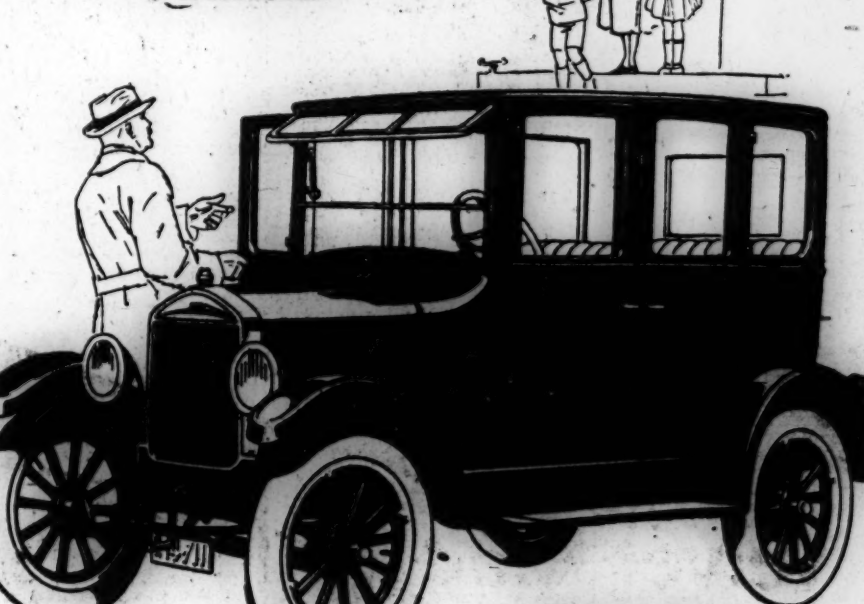
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the work, making total of \$2,029,830 of increasing the wages of city  
for 1923, to Dec. 1. borers in Boston.)



COPPER MINING  
UPLIFTS NATIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

Province as a whole employ about 25,000 natives a year.

When the mines were first opened the Belgians were obliged to rely heavily upon American and British engineers. Since the war, however, these enterprises have adopted a "politique d'assimilation nationale" and are gradually eliminating their foreign personnel. Many Britishers have been embittered by this policy. Their expressions of discontent, together with indiscreet speeches such as that made by General Smuts a few years ago envisaging the incorporation of the Congo in the Union of South Africa, have created a more or less delicate situation.

While the Belgian population of Elizabethville has increased more rapidly than the foreign population since the war, even now the Belgians constitute only a bare majority, while the balance is made up of foreign hands. Consequently the Belgians still feel that there is danger of another Jameson raid.

At the same time, the policy of the Belgian authorities is to rely upon the much upon skilled native labor as upon foreign personnel, whether Belgian or British. There is no color bar in the Congo; on the contrary, the Belgians are actively training natives to perform of which the black man south of the Zambesi is rigorously forbidden to undertake by custom if not by law. The most interesting development in this respect has come on the railways. In 1921 the European engineers went on a strike over the reduction of their bonuses.

During this strike, the railway authorities noticed that native helpers operated trains with extraordinary skill. Previously, moreover, the European engineers had not given satisfaction. Many of them got in the habit of putting all the work on to native helpers; others got drunk on duty. Because of this combination of reasons, the administration of the Chemin des Fer du Katanga resolved to employ native engineers, and for the last four years, all of the railway trains in the Katanga have been operated by natives.

On the other hand, native personnel allows the rolling stock to deteriorate more rapidly than did the white, and a native engineer will, for example, consume 30 kilos of wood—the fuel employed on these trains—whereas a European engineer would consume only 25. In this respect, however, the native engineers and firemen are improving; and it is really interesting to see these natives telephone from one station to another; telegraph service; messages; repair engines and act as mechanics; make engine bolts from specifications furnished them by white over-seers in the railway repair shops. The railway administration has installed a number of schools where selected natives undergo courses, learning the different signals and make-up of an engine, and other matters. Station-masters, engineers, firemen, and mechanics are being periodically produced.

The Belgian Government itself is probably doing more than other Governments in the way of giving an industrial education to the native. One of the best industrial schools in central Africa is the Ecole Professionnelle in Elizabethville, a Government school, the instruction in which is given by the Silesian Fathers. Here a native student follows a five-year course, each choosing one of four trades, which he learns thoroughly. In the school for metal work, he learns to become a smith or mechanic, where he is taught to make wrenches and locks, and to repair dynamo. In the carpenter school he makes chairs and cabinets. In the printing school, he does most of the Government printing; in the school for tailors and bootmakers, he makes most of the uniforms worn by the native personnel in the Government.

Hitherto most of the graduates have been apprenticed to white men in Elizabethville, but from now on the school authorities hope to set up some of these natives in independent shops of their own. Similar courses are given to the native soldiers in the camp of the Force Publique at Elizabethville. The instructors in these different schools and shops declare that the natives need the constant supervision of the white men; that even then their work is not of the same quality as that done by the European artisan; but nevertheless the native is developing in such a way as to justify the belief that eventually he will be able to maintain a self-supporting community of his own.

In other respects the Belgian Government has attempted to encourage the development of native life under industrial conditions. In 1922 a new native city was built in Elizabethville, separated from the town proper by a wide neutral zone. The bulk of the natives rent houses in this city from the Government. But the interesting feature is that the Government has reserved one-quarter of the city for the natives who wish to rent land and build houses of their own. This section has been divided into sections of 150 square meters, for which 25 francs a year rent is charged.

European officials supervise the erection of these native houses, 275 of which have now been built. Each native may also have a garden spot.

And some of them have built houses which they have rented to other natives. By this means natives are being encouraged to build their own homes and to look upon the native city as a permanent place of abode, rather than a merely temporary labor camp, which is so often the attitude toward the usual municipal location in the Union of South Africa.

**Urged to Bring Wife**

Whether in the mines, or in the native city, or in the military camps of the Force Publique, the native is being encouraged to bring with him his wife and his family, and thus to avert many of the moral evils into which the native working on the mines of South Africa has fallen. Moreover, many natives have leased agricultural land from the Committee Special on the outskirts of Elizabethville, and are supplying the city with most of its garden truck.

The Committee Special and the Government at one time encouraged European farmers to grow this type of produce; but native cultivators are undercutting them to such an extent that the European farmer in the future will probably confine himself to raising coffee and the production of dairy products. There is a great need for local production of these products, as in the last six months of 1923 the Katanga imported 35,000 kilos of butter, 35,000 kilos of milk, and 15,000 kilos of cheese, while it imports from 1400 to 1500 dozen eggs a week.

The really fundamental problem of the Katanga, however, is not that of the European farmer, but that of the native skilled labor, but it is the problem of securing an adequate native labor supply to perform the ordinary work of the mines and the railways. A new mineral deposit is constantly being opened up; while the construction of the two railways which will soon link the Katanga to the sea—the Kasai railway and the Benguela railway—are also increasing demands. At the present time, 39,000 natives are employed in the Katanga; but it is estimated that by 1930 the province will need at least 50,000.

Unfortunately, the population of the Katanga is scarcer than in any other part of the Congo, the total adult male population being only 292,000. Of this number about 13 per cent are natives employed in the cities of the district, and thus separated from their native milieu. Considerable alarm has been expressed by officials and by missionaries lest this drain upon the back districts of the province to the mines be so large as to destroy existing native societies.

Last spring a commission for the study of the labor problem in the Congo, which was composed of representatives of the Government and of industrial enterprises, reported that only 5 per cent of the adult male population in a native community could be without disastrous social consequences, be taken away from their homes. For European enterprises within two days' march of the native village, an additional 5 per cent might be taken. The number of natives already recruited in the Katanga exceed these figures—and still the demand for labor is not filled.

**How Labor Is Supplied**

The supplying of labor for the Katanga is in the hands of two recruiting agencies—the Bourse du Travail, an organization of the Belgian desiring labor and which operates with the sympathetic approval of the Government, and Robert Williams & Co., which recruits only in Northern Rhodesia. There are a number of independent recruiters, notably the Correa Brothers, a Portuguese concern.

The method of these companies is to employ a large number of European recruiters who, assisted by native guides, scour the back districts for boys willing to work at the mines. Each boy is given a blanket, a sweater, a pair of shorts and his rations; while he signs a contract for a year, he is not bound before the local territorial administrator. Thus equipped he walks to the nearest railway—sometimes 200 miles—where he is transported to a central clearing spot. The Bourse du Travail of the Bourse du Travail of recruiting a boy is about \$4 a year. Although this company was successful in recruiting more than 9000 boys in 1923, it was unable to fill all of the demands for labor, there being a deficit of 1500.

In addition the firm of Robert Williams & Co. recruits by somewhat similar methods boys from Northern Rhodesia; at the present time there are about 5000 such boys on the mines. Despite the efforts of these companies there is thus a deficit in the labor supply which, with the increasing demands for labor, will increase in the future rather than diminish.

**Missionaries in Opposition**

Consequently employers are talking of forced labor and of government recruiting; while, on the other hand, missionaries are talking about limiting the number of natives who may leave their homes. Between this conflict of interests, certain measures are being taken which may ameliorate the situation. They are attempting to make conditions of labor as attractive as they can be made. The food and other attention is of the best. Both the Union Miniere and the Bourse du Travail are making determined efforts to have natives bring their families with them to Elizabethville, so as to establish a more permanent and a socially better source of labor supply.

The mines are building compounds in which each couple is given a hut and a garden plot, and in some

**"Say It With Flowers"**

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cases electric lights and weekly rations. The Union Miniere is distinctly encouraging native families; babies are presented with clothing and trinkets. The recruiters of the Bourse du Travail urge natives to bring down their wives, which advice is taken by 80 per cent of the boys. The Rhodesian government, however, discourages its natives from taking their wives to the Congo—obviously because of apprehension that thus having set up a new home, the boys would not return.

**Portage Now Limited**

Moreover, thousands of boys in the Katanga have been occupied in what is known as portage. Where roads have not existed, the only means of transportation has been the backs of natives. Thus occupied, the native is taken miles away from his home, while at the same time is prevented from going to the mines. The Government has therefore attempted to do away with human portage by the construction of motor roads throughout the main part of the Province. This March a decree was issued empowering the Governor to prohibit portage in any district where such communications existed, as a result of which it is believed that the good deal of labor will be released for the mines.

Despite these steps, it is doubtful whether the mines and the railways of the Katanga will be able to secure adequate supply of labor from the Katanga. The Government will have a severe task in controlling these demands in such a way as to prevent the migration of natives to the communities south of the Province. A further solution has been attempted within the last month—the recruiting of natives in the mandated territory of Ruanda Urundi, at the head of Lake Tanganyika, a region which has been overpopulated. If these natives can become accustomed to the climate of the Katanga, it may be a solution of the difficulty. At any rate, it will be interesting to see what attitude of the Mandates Commission of the League will be toward this use of mandated territory.

ATTITUDE OF PRESS TOWARD  
COURT REVEALED IN SURVEY

(Continued from Page 1)

adhering to the World Court, with or without reservations.

Boston Herald—"We have consistently for nearly two years advocated the United States' adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice, first with the four reservations proposed by President Harding and Secretary Hughes and now the five advocated by President Coolidge."

Denver Rocky Mountain News—"The World Court is an open door to the peaceful settlement of international disputes and a useful agency for the establishing of international law upon a substantial and operable basis."

Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald—"The World Court holds a promise of moral value and it is an effective instrument for warding off war."

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution—"We have always advocated the adherence of the United States to the World Court, and sincerely hope that the coming session of the Senate will achieve this."

Baltimore (Md.) Sun—"The Baltimore Sun is an advocate of the early ratification of the United States to the World Court on the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge terms."

**Other Viewpoints**

Detroit (Mich.) News—"We have endorsed the entry of the United States into the World Court on the Hughes-Harding-Coolidge basis, and still endorse it."

St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat—"Opposition to it (the World Court) will not be partisan, but individual."

Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer—"The News and Observer has long been a vigorous supporter of the World Court."

Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer—"The Cleveland Plain Dealer has repeatedly and strongly urged American adherence to the World Court on the Harding-Hughes terms."

Tulsa (Okla.) Tribune—"When the World Court comes up in Congress, on Dec. 17, every congressman opposing it should be interrogated as to what substitute he would offer and be regarded as a negative influence in Congress until he submits a positive rather than a negative argument."

Portland (Ore.) Oregonian—"By standing aloof this Nation practically repudiates its own creation."

Philadelphia (Pa.) Public Ledger—"Cognate reasons for American participation in the functioning of the World Court are too familiar to require repetition."

Houston (Tex.) Chronicle—"American adherence to it (the World Court) is only a small step in the right direction, and to refuse

TRUSTEES ANNOUNCE RHODES  
SCHOLARS FROM 32 STATESFour Hundred and Twenty Candidates, Representing 85  
Colleges and Universities, on List—Winners Enter  
Oxford in October, 1926

SWARTHMORE, Pa., Dec. 14 (AP)—

The results of the annual election of Rhodes Scholars held in 32 states of the Union have been announced by Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, American secretary of the Rhodes trustees. There were 420 candidates representing 85 colleges and universities this year, for the 32 appointments, as compared with 344 in 1923 when the corresponding group of states elected. Ohio led with 39 while Pennsylvania was second with 30.

Under the Rhodes will each state in the Union maintains always two Rhodes scholars at Oxford. Each scholar stays three years, so that each state elects two years out of three elections being so arranged that 32 scholars go to Oxford each year.

Following is the list of scholars-elect, subject to ratification by the Rhodes trustees:

Alabama—Carlton B. Wicart, Tusculum University of Alabama.

Arizona—Robert R. Brooks, Delta Upsilon House, Middletown, Conn.; University of Arizona.

Connecticut—Robert R. Brooks, Delta Upsilon House, Middletown, Conn.; University of Arizona.

Delaware—Cornelius A. Tilghman, 275 Dwight Street, New Haven, Conn.; Yale University.

Florida—Edmund Robert McGill, Gainesville, Fla.; University of Florida.

Idaho—Harold C. Wyman, Baker, Idaho, N. Y.; Cornell University.

Illinois—Gordon Coleman Woodbury, Evanston; Northwestern University.

Indiana—Ernest Russell Bolter, Lafayette; Purdue University.

Kentucky—Roscoe Cross, Lexington; University of Kentucky.

to take it would mean our refusal to aid at all in the carrying of war."

Senate Asked to Recognize Demand for Court Entry

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—The demand that the Senate recognize American public opinion for entry into the World Court was voiced by speakers at a Thanksgiving service in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine today, celebrating the signing of the Locarno treaty.

Both Bishop William T. Manning and Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Council of American-Soviet Friendship, declared that a small group of Senate irreconcilables cannot prevent the United States from entering the World Court, and resuming the normal relations of friendship with Russia.

The feeling of peace was typified in a procession through the unfinished cathedral, which opened the service. The flags of the seven signatory nations were displayed in the Lochno pines were carried, including the flag of Germany, which had not been seen in the cathedral since the war.

Ambassadors and ministers to the United States, including those from the powers represented at Locarno, were present at the services, which were held under the auspices of the New York Council for International Co-operation.

Bishop Manning read the following letter from President Coolidge: "I have your invitation to attend the services of Thanksgiving for the Treaty of Locarno, and in the interest of international peace, I regret the pressure of public business will prevent my acceptance. All gatherings intended to further international understanding are to be commended."

He asserted that there was no party or sectional division on the Court issue, but that Democrats and Republicans alike were following the leadership of President Coolidge in demanding prompt action by the Court protocol.

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NORFOLK, VA.

Louisiana—John Morris Lehen,

New Orleans; Princeton University.

Maine—Erwin Dain Canham, 34 Westland Avenue, Boston; Bates College.

Massachusetts—William I. Nichols, 1 Mass Hall, Cambridge; Harvard University.

Montana—Paul K. Hennessey, care Dean, J. M. Page, University, Va.; University of Virginia.

Nevada—John B. Ocheltree, San Francisco; University of Nevada.

New Hampshire—Nathan K. Parker, Casque and Gaultier House, Hanover; Dartmouth College.

New Jersey—Caleb F. Gates, Cap and Gown Club, Princeton; Princeton University.

New Mexico—Milton C. Nahn, 144 Carrouth Dormitory, Philadelphia, Pa.; University of Pennsylvania.

New York—John W. Chase, Sigma Phi House, Clinton; Hamilton College.

North Carolina—W. J. Cooke Jr., Asheville; University of North Carolina.

North Dakota—Robert N. Cunningham, New York City; Princeton University.

Ohio—George R. Pfann, 2 North Baker, Urbana, N. Y.; Cornell University.

Oklahoma—Joseph W. Ogle, 430 West 11th Street, New York City; Phillips University.

Pennsylvania—William E. Lingelbach, 434 Osage Avenue, Philadelphia; University of Pennsylvania.

Rhode Island—Clayton B. Craig, 52 Irving Street, Cambridge; University of South Dakota.

Tennessee—Edgar Elliot Beatty, Sewanee; University of the South.

Utah—Karl E. Young, Logan; Utah Agricultural College.

Vermont—Reginald L. Cook, Milford, Mass.; Middlebury College.

Virginia—George S. Mitchell, Richmond; University of Richmond.

Washington—George T. Ross, Laramie; University of Wyoming.

Stipend Increased to \$2000

The stipend of a Rhodes scholarship has recently been increased to \$2000, approximately \$300 more per year. No restrictions are placed on a Rhodes scholar's choice of study. There is a committee of selection for each state composed, except for the chairman, of ex-Rhodes scholars, who have the responsibility of making the annual selection. Rhodes scholars are elected, without examination on the basis of their record in school and college with special reference to literary and scholastic ability.

2. Qualifications for admission. The public spirit and leadership, the physical vigor as shown by interest in outdoor sports or in other ways.

The Rhodes scholarship are administered by a board of trustees in

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Novelties  
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London composed of Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister; Sir Douglas Hogg, Attorney General; Geoffrey Dawson, editor of The Times; Sir Otto Belmont, Lord Lovat, L. M. S. Amery, Colonial Secretary; R. R. Peacock, director of the Bank of England; and H. A. Fisher, formerly Minister of Education and now warlord of New College, Oxford.

The secretary of the Trust in London is Philip Kerr, formerly private secretary to David Lloyd George.

In addition to the 98 Rhodes scholars from the United States, these trustees maintain a ways at Oxford 80 Rhodes scholars from the British dominions.

The academic records of the American and Dominion Rhodes scholar groups for the last 20 years have been almost exactly equal. Of the 34 American Rhodes scholars taking final examinations in June of this year 29 secured either a first or second class in an honor school or took an advanced degree. Sixteen American Rhodes scholars represented the University of Oxford in some form of athletic sports, while nearly all the men played on some one of the college teams.

Rhodes scholars just appointed will enter the University of Oxford in October, 1926. In addition to the scholars elected in the regular way from their states there will be this year one scholar-at-large who will be elected early in January.

**New England's Rhodes Men Active in College**

New England's six Rhodes scholars represent as many different colleges and all of them have been prominent in college activities. Three of them have been especially active in athletics.

Erwin D. Canham, Bates '25 of Auburn, awarded the Rhodes Scholarship from Maine, was prominent in college activities, and as a member of the Bates debating team participated in 13 international debates. He is now employed as a reporter on The Christian Science Monitor.

Nathan K. Parker, Rhodes scholar from New Hampshire is a senior at Dartmouth and was captain of this year's Dartmouth football team, on which he played right tackle. Parker was elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa and is a shot putter on the track team. His home is in Belvidere, Pa.

Reginald L. Cook, Rhodes scholar from Vermont, was graduated from Middlebury College in 1924 and has since been studying and writing poetry. He was captain of the track team and president of the student council. His home is in Mendon, Mass.

William I. Nichols of Wilton, Conn., Rhodes scholar from Massachusetts, is a Harvard College senior and president of the Harvard Crimson. He has held several scholarships at Harvard and is a candidate for graduation in English. He expects to study history and related subjects at Oxford.

Gordon K. Chalmers, Rhodes scholar from Rhode Island, is a graduate of Brown University, class of 1925. His home is in Lansdowne, Penn. He was prominent in the debating society and president of the Brown Christian Association. He won several prizes for scholastic excellence, and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Gamma Phi Beta, the student governing body, and Delta Sigma Rho and Phi Delta Theta. He is now general secretary of Y. M. C. A. activities at University of Denver, Denver, Colo.

Robert R. Brooks, Rhodes scholar from New Hampshire, is a senior at Dartmouth and was captain of this year's Dartmouth football team, on which he played right tackle. Parker was elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa and is a shot putter on the track team. His home is in Belvidere, Pa.

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scholar from Connecticut, is president of the Wesleyan University College body, a member of the college senate, was president of his junior class, is a letter man in football, and has broken several college swimming records.

**WORLD COURT BLOCK LAID TO SENATORS**

GLENDAL, Calif., Dec. 7 (Staff Correspondence).—In a speech delivered before the Glendale Kiwanis Club Chester H. Rowell of Fresno, regent of the University of California, said:

"Every president since McKinley has endorsed the World Court idea. The Republican and Democratic parties have included planks in their platforms favoring it. Capital and labor have both approved it. All the organized religious groups of the country, all the bar associations, all the state bar associations, all the state bar associations have gone on record in its favor."

"The woman of the country have endorsed it, and it would appear that America's entry into the World Court is assured. But the opposition of a minority in the Senate, led by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and aided by Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, threatens to wreck this assurance."

**PELICAN FAY TIMBER**

ASHLAND, Ore., Dec. 14 (Special).—According to reports just received by the Forestry Service headquarters at Medford 45,000,000 board feet of timber were sold from the Pelican Bay timber area of Crater National Forest. This is an increase of 5,000,000 over last year.

**TOURISTS** visiting Washington are invited to try the luncheon and dinner served at



## CONGRESS GETS SPECIAL REPORT ON AIR POLICIES

House Committee and President's Board Offer Investigation Results

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Reports of two aircraft investigations, differing as to a few major points and agreeing on others, now are before Congress.

The special committee designated by the House of the last Congress to examine the aircraft situation has published its findings, including recommendations for a "single department of national defense" and annual expenditure of \$20,000,000 on aviation. It follows the report of the President's air board, which emphatically opposed a defense department and a unified air service.

It was before the special committee that Col. William Mitchell first attacked present air policies and for which he now is on trial. Frank R. Reid (R), Representative from Illinois, Colonel Mitchell's chief counsel, and a member of the committee, filed with the report a supplementary brief urging establishment of a department of air until a national defense department could be established.

Mr. Reid suggested, as did the President's board, that aviation secretariats be established in the War, Navy and Commerce departments, but he believed those posts would be established as details of the committee's plan for a Defense Department.

While the President's board called for expansion of military and naval aviation, the House committee declared the two services "are and have been very conservative. If not backward, in recognizing the great importance of air power." The committee found, "as a fact" that shortage of flying personnel and equipment in the services has caused "an alarming situation," due to lack of appreciation of the importance of air power.

Both reports agreed that aviation should be specially represented on the army general staff and that the general board of government competition with commercial aircraft manufacture be eliminated; that Government assistance be rendered to commercial aviation, and that pay and promotion problems in the air services be smoothed out.

The President's committee asserted that army and navy expenditures of \$20,000,000 between 1920 and 1924 for experimental purposes had failed of commensurate results, and it described air service equipment and morale as having deteriorated despite expenditure of nearly \$40,000,000 for purchases and overhauling of planes and motors.

The board saw no reason for a preponderant air force, declaring this country is in no danger of an air attack by any potential enemy, and pointing out that "armaments beget armaments," while the national policy is opposed to competitive armaments.

## REPUBLICAN WOMEN HAVE WIDE PROGRAM

Delegation to Attend Hearing on World Court

With the opening of the Massachusetts Legislature, members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts are turning their attention to affairs at the State House, and to clear away all doubts as to the correct way of addressing State House officials either personally by letter, how to speak at hearings and kindred inquiries, how, in fact, to deport oneself in State House affairs. Mrs. A. J. George will address the members of the club tomorrow afternoon on "Beacon Hill Etiquette for You and Me." This will follow her usual Tuesday talk on "Affairs of Today at Home and Abroad."

Tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. a delegation from the club will go to the Back Bay Station to attend the discussion on the entrance of the United States into the World Court in the United States Senate on Thursday. In the delegation will be Miss Heloise Meyer, Lenox; Mrs. F. R. Batchelder, Worcester; Mrs. Parker H. Kemble, Marblehead; Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Boston; Miss Alice E. Dorr, Boston; Mrs. William Norton Wheeler, Boston; Mrs. Lou van W. Hyde, Brookline; Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman, Brookline; Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Boston; Mrs. A. J. George, Boston; Mrs. W. P. J. Dinmore, Boston; Mrs. Mary C. Peffer, Boston; Mrs. Edward H. Wiswell, Weymouth; and Mrs. Robert T. Fowler, West Roxbury.

On Wednesday at 8 p. m. Miss Mary E. Dorr, of the Massachusetts Probation Commission and also of the licensing board of Boston, will lead a discussion on "The Police Woman and Her Job." Her talk will follow Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole's current events lecture, "History in the Making."

"Women Jurors—Shall We Have Them in Massachusetts?" will be the subject for discussion on Thursday at 11 a. m. In accordance with the club's usual custom, controversial questions, both sides will be presented. The affirmative speaker will be Mrs. Jennie Flood Kregier of Fairlie, Me., who has served as a juror in Maine and will tell of her experiences and how the jury system works in her state. The opposition will be taken by Frank W. Grinnell of Boston.

## GOLDEN RULE SHOE COMPANY EXPANDING

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 14 (Special)—The Golden Rule Shoe Company of this city, which first rose to industrial innovation some 20 months ago at its organization, when it was announced its employees had come to the relief of the firm, is to take over 20,000 more square feet of floor space to meet expansion demands. The company's floor space thereby will be increased to 40,000 square feet and its output will be more than doubled.

## STATE CHECKING GOODWIN CHARGES, SAYS MR. BENTON

Attorney-General Says His Investigators Sifting Every Charge That Is Brought, Including That of Escape Through Fraudulent Bail, of Alleged Murderer

With the receipt of another vicious statement from Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, detailing further evidence of what he declares to be the shattering of criminal justice through political influence, Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, announced today that the State is pressing its investigation of these charges, and is checking up on the allegations.

Mr. Goodwin's latest statement, asserting that the "hiding" of cases through the courts by influential politicians has been practiced in instances of murder, reached Mr. Benton this morning. He said that he had investigators from his own department sifting every charge that has so far been brought to light.

In addition to the volume of cases which the registrar is citing in this connection, the survey which the Boston police force is making of the disposition of all cases through their department is expected to provide the Attorney-General with more valuable data.

Thomas C. O'Brien, Suffolk County district attorney, under whose jurisdiction Mr. Goodwin's latest case falls, announced today that any facts which he could contribute to the investigation would be laid before the Attorney-General.

Mr. Goodwin, in his statement, said: "That one can get away with murder in Suffolk County is no idle expression. I am sending the following case along to Attorney-General Benton, but I think the public should be acquainted with it."

## Alleged Murderer Bailed

"In January, 1923, one Albert Bruno was charged with murder in the second degree and held in \$25,000 bail and committed. This same man was a fugitive at the time from Chicago, where he was charged with murder in the first degree. On March 23, 1923, the bail was reduced to \$10,000 and on March 28, 1923, the case was continued and the court approved the reduction, and not only that, but approved the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney Robert Robinson that one surety be sufficient, and that same day, March 28, one Theresa Poto of 148 Richmond Street, went bail and Bruno was released."

"There appears on the records the following: 'I assent to the reduction of bail to \$10,000 that the defendant may go to Chicago and face a charge there. Case to be continued to May 5, 1923. Signed, Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney.' Needless to say, Bruno forgot to return to Chicago."

## Chicago Chief Replies

"On Dec. 11 I sent a telegram to Mr. A. Collins, chief of police of Chicago, asking if Bruno had ever been tried and I received the following answer: 'Dec. 11, 1925, Frank A. Goodwin, Boston, Mass., Albert Bruno arrested, Dec. 11, 1925, still wanted. Morgan A. Collins, chief of police.'"

"Now comes further astounding revelations. When Mrs. Poto was permitted to bail Bruno out, she made a sworn statement that she owned property at 142, 144, 146 and 148 Richmond Street, with an equity of at least \$11,000. It turned out that she did not own the property at all and apparently the person who accepted her bail, and whose duty it was to see whether or not she owned the property, failed to do so. A typical case of straw bail."

## What Happened

"Now let us see what happened to the bondsman making this false oath. On Oct. 5, 1923, she was brought into court on a warrant, pleaded not guilty; was ordered to recognize in \$5,000 and was committed on the same day because she could not get bail. On Oct. 8, 1923, she was bailed. On Oct. 20, 1923, she was defaulted and on June 7, 1924, she was put in jail. On June 9, 1924, she was brought into court again and the default removed; another \$5,000 bail. She was committed on June 9, 1924, because she could not furnish the bail. On June 12, 1924, she was brought into court from jail and the court reduced the amount of bail to \$1,000. On June 13, 1924, she was committed to jail on the same day, but two days later on June 14, 1924, she was bailed out by a person by the name of Rita Manoff."

## Again She Defaulted

"On June 16, 1924, she defaulted again; came into court the same day and the default was removed. She pleaded guilty to perjury on the second count and the case was continued to June 20, 1924. She defaulted again on that date and the case has been pending since. "Just a word in passing to show how murder is handled in Suffolk County. According to the records filed by the clerk of the Superior Court with the department of corrections at the State House, there were 29 murder cases pending and begun in the year 1925. At the end of the year there were three still pending, leaving 26 murder cases disposed of during the year. I know the public will be interested to learn how they were disposed of. Two were not prosessed—10 placed on file before trial—three not guilty by jury—five fined—one reformatory—one house of correction—one pending for sentence—and three sent to State prison. No one paid the supreme penalty."

## Richard Washburn Child's Book Backs Up Mr. Goodwin

Charges that "one can get away with murder in Suffolk County," made by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, makes even more significant the book, "Batting the Criminal," written by Richard Washburn Child, lawyer and former Ambassador to Italy, and just published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

In the book a mass of statistics indicates a startling increase in crime, but the most damaging charge is that there is an increasing number of violators who not only escape penalties because of ridiculous legal technicalities but laugh at the law and authorities when they fail to function.

Repeatedly different authorities are quoted as saying, "Even if the police

## RAINBOW ORDER HEADS TO MEET

Mrs. Gobrecht to Represent New England at McAlister, Okla.

Representing the Order of the Rainbow for Girls in New England, Mrs. Lulu H. Gobrecht of Boston, deputy member of the supreme assembly of the order, will attend the national convention of that assembly, to be held at McAlester, Okla., Jan. 18, 19 and 20, when the national program of the order will be developed. While this order for girls, coming from homes afflicted with Master Masons of the Order of the Eastern Star, is but 3 1/2 years old, it has had such rapid growth it is expected that 40 states in the Union, Porto Rico and other countries will be represented at the gathering.

The question of regional camp schools, having to do with the vacation period of the girl's life and dealing with fraternal guidance as well as instruction in fraternal activities that she has not had, will be discussed and steps taken for establishing such regional camp schools and determining their locations.

The supreme assembly provides for the organization of "Grand Lodges" in each of the states already organized in Oklahoma, New Jersey, Texas, and Massachusetts. Proposals for their organization in Arkansas, Louisiana, Iowa, Montana, and Oregon will be discussed.

The supreme assembly promises to be one of the most important fraternal gatherings ever held in Oklahoma. Opening with a reception in the afternoon of Jan. 18, a banquet will follow, with the presentation of the Rainbow for Girls coming from homes of Masonic or Eastern Star affiliations.

Members of the Supreme Assembly are William Perry Freeman, Supreme Worthy Adviser, McAlester, Okla.; Mrs. Agnes Cameron, Supreme Worthy Associate Adviser, McAlester, Okla.; W. Mark Sexton, Supreme Recorder, McAlester, Okla.; Sidney David Bryan, Supreme Treasurer, McAlester, Okla.; Mrs. M. Alice Miller, Supreme Charity, El Reno, Okla.; Mrs. Annette B. Ehler, Supreme Hope, Hennessey, Okla.; Judge J. C. Eagleton, McAlester, Okla.; Elsie A. Sturgeon, McAlester, Okla.; William Anderson, Guthrie, Okla.; Mrs. Blanche B. Neal, Bartlesville, Okla.; Mrs. Sarah Church, McAlester, Okla.; Mrs. Laura Nelson, McAlester, Okla.; Daisy C. Chisholm, San Antonio, Tex.; Mrs. Elizabeth McWhirter, Mountain View, N. M.; Mrs. Mary L. Duncan, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mrs. Mary C. Alverson, Blackwell, Okla.; and Mr. Edith Edward Sexton, McAlester, Okla.

## SCOTS ATTACK DRY CRITICISM

United Free Church Organ Disagrees With One of Its Members

EDINBURGH, Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The United Free Church of Scotland which has consistently upheld the principles of local option and which, as a church, is the strongest temperance ally in Scotland, has, through its organ, the Record, taken up the cudgels for prohibition against a well-known member of its own denomination, Dr. Moffatt. The doctor has recently visited the United States and since his return has written to the press criticizing prohibition.

## What the Record Says

The Record says: "Prohibition is to suffer at the hands of its friends. Visitors to America who touch its life at some points and who have casual conversation, repeat when they return what they have heard regarding its greatest social experiment, thereby influencing uninformed people on this side who have no means of judging of the real facts. The situation in regard to prohibition, however, is not to be understood by merely taking a passing glance at the situation and ignoring the background of events. It is a subject of the greatest importance to the world."

Moffatt, one of our own greatest scholars and thinkers, has joined those who have given their hands to the subject. In a widely circulated journal he says, amongst other things, that 'prohibition is a failure, and that it is a failure because it is a failure of the public opinion in the matter of prohibition. The work of training public opinion in the various states went on slowly and deliberately for over a century. There was no imposition of laws upon the heads of the people. In every case it was the vote of the majority of the population—usually the overwhelming majority—which decreed prohibition. Before the war as many as 23 states out of 48 had voluntarily adopted prohibition. The Congress which passed the national measure was elected before America entered the war, and it was elected chiefly on prohibition and received a mandate to enact it. Forty-six out of the 48 states ratified the enactment. Prohibition was therefore the deliberate judgment of the vast body of the American people. This cannot by any stretch of imagination be termed legislation ahead of public opinion."

## Nothing to Discourage

In any case, there is nothing in the situation in America to discourage temperance workers here; indeed it is a source of an excellent lesson which they can turn to profit. The conditions in the United States are different from those in Scotland. The population is not homogeneous. Where prohibition is entirely successful is in the middle states, long settled by a law-abiding Anglo-Saxon people. Where it is least successful is in those states that are largely foreign, where the cities are inhabited by races whose temperaments and habits are opposed to the older native American ideals. Immigrants have poured in from central and southern Europe in such numbers that they form distinct foreign communities. It is the foreign element (including Jews) who are the most active and prosperous bootleggers. The difficulty of enforcing the law—any law, indeed—is not surprising to anyone who knows the mixed character of the population and the powers of darkness arrayed against reform."

## Were Scotland to Go Dry

Were Scotland to go dry through the force of public opinion acting by means of local option and then by national prohibition, we need not look for the same difficulty in enforcement. Scotsmen, with their seriousness, tenacity, and underlying respect for the law, would make the thing a success. Any trouble there might be would arise, as it does in America, in the areas inhabited by aliens, but these are relatively smaller here, and would not create the same difficulty. Illicit stills and shebeens would still persist, but it would not be fair to argue that because they did, and that because some people at both ends of the social scale objected to the conditions, the law was in advance of public opinion.

In a review of the progress of Temperance in Scotland in the same number of the Record the convenor of the Temperance Committee, the Rev. James Muir, shows that in spite of setbacks the cause steadily progresses. Local option is available under the Temperance (Scott) Act, the age when youths may be supplied with drink has been raised to 18, the public house hours have been greatly reduced, and more than 2000 licensees have disappeared in Scotland since 1901. The example of America is forcing all to think and allied spiritual forces are uniting. Union means strength to temperance and every good cause.

Prof. W. B. Monroe of Harvard, will speak at the monthly meeting of the Cambridge League of Women Voters at 3 p. m. on Wednesday at the Colonial Club, on "The Unwritten Constitution."

## B. & M. BRANCH CUTS OPPOSED

Plea to Drop Reformatory and Lexington Lines Protested

Opposition to the abandonment of the Boston & Maine Railroad of the Reformatory and Lexington branches was presented in the hearing at the State House today before the Massachusetts Commission on Public Utilities.

That part of the Reformatory branch running from Bedford to Concord would not quite but very nearly pay for itself if the other end from Concord to Reformatory Station were discontinued, it was stated. Witnesses for the railroad who testified at a hearing held last week were cross-examined today.

Dwight S. Brigham, assistant general manager of the road, agreed that part of the Reformatory Branch might be operated. Samuel Hoar, attorney, representing the towns of Concord and Billerica, Whitney Coal & Grain Company, Concord Electric Light Company and the Middlesex school, conducted the questioning for the opposition.

The Massachusetts commission is hearing the case which includes petitions filed by the road to abandon not only the branches already named but also the line from Bedford to North Billerica, the Essex branch and the Ashburnham, on behalf of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

With respect to that part of the Reformatory branch from Concord to Reformatory Station, which has not quite one-half the entire mileage of the branch, was brought out in the hearing that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has a truck running from Concord Junction to the Reformatory.

The Commonwealth is opposing the abandonment petition in particular on account of the State Reformatory, which it is said would be isolated if the abandonment takes place. Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Correction, is representing the State at the hearing.

## Utility Department to Hear 22 Petitions

Twenty-two hearings on important utility petitions will be held by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities. The first was the opposition this morning to the proposed abandonment of certain branch lines by the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Tomorrow, the Boston Elevated will appear to support its petition for construction changes in the Kendall Square station of the Cambridge subway. There will be hearings of three parties on location of transmission line by New England Power Company in Millbury and Upton, and petition of Worcester Consolidated Railroad for authority to operate motorbuses in Worcester. Blue Sky hearings will also be held Tuesday in the case of J. J. Hackett & Co., and Arthurson & Co., registered brokers.

Wednesday will be motobus day with the commission when it will hear the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway on its petition for authority to operate motorbuses in Natick, Wayland, Framingham, Arlington, Lexington, Bedford, Concord and Billerica. Five motobus lines of the New Haven Railroad will also be discussed, viz.: Boston to Brockton, Boston to Fall River, Fitchburg to Worcester, Providence to Middleboro, and Fall River to Middleboro.

On Thursday there will be the continued hearing on abandonment of the Ashburnham branch of the Boston & Maine, and hearings on issue of additional capital stock by Lynn Gas & Electric and Cambridge Gas companies.

## FOUR MAINE CITIES HOLDING ELECTIONS

Citizens' Ticket in the Contest at Hallowell

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 14 (AP)—Municipal elections were being held today in Bangor, Westbrook, Hallowell and Brewer, with probably the closest contest in Westbrook, where Mayor Eugene I. Cummings (D.), was opposed by former Mayor John Lawrensen (R.).

Mayor Charles D. Crosby at Bangor had as an opponent Louis F. Fleming, a Democrat. Mayor Frank R. Cowan was expected to be re-elected again at Brewer, where the Democrats made no nominations.

There was a lively contest in Hallowell where the Republicans faced opposition from a citizens' ticket, backed largely by Democrats. It was understood, in the biennial election, Mayor Charles K. Tilden (R.), was opposed by Nathan H. Bridges, his Democratic opponent two years ago.

## DR. SHAPLEY WILL GIVE LECTURES IN BELGIUM

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 14 (AP)—Dr. Harlow Shapley, Paline professor of practical astronomy at Harvard and director of the Harvard College Observatory, has been appointed visiting lecturer by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, Educational Foundation, and will visit four Belgian universities in April and May of 1926.

Dr. Shapley is the fourth professor to be appointed to the visiting lectureship in recent years, the others being Dr. R. A. Millikan of the California Institute of Technology, Prof. Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago, and Prof. Charles Seymour of Yale University. The foundation also provides for the interchange of advanced Belgian and American students.

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## EXTRA SESSION PLANS OFFERED

Banks May Be Asked to Finance Texas Legislative Members.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 14 (Special).—It is apparent that some of the proponents of a special session of the Legislature are not going to accept as final failure on the part of Lee Satterwhite, Speaker of the House of Representatives, to issue a call by reason of lack of pledges of members to pay their own expenses. Other plans are being considered in the hope that Dan Moody, Attorney General, may give his official approval of one that may be found legal and practical.

It is proposed by Felix Raymer, Representative of Austin, that some financial institution of the State pledge a fund sufficient to meet the expenses of the proposed session, with the expectation that it would be reimbursed by the next Legislature. It is the expressed opinion here, however, that this plan would be in conflict with the opinion already given by Mr. Moody that it would be unauthorized and against public policy for outside private persons or interests to underwrite the expenses of the special session.

According to information received from Mr. Satterwhite, who is on his way home from Washington, he has received 41 favorable responses to the letter which he recently sent to members of the House, inquiring whether or not they would be willing to attend the special session and pay their own expenses. If the number of favorable replies are increased to 75, which is a majority of the House, he will issue the call upon his arrival in Austin. It is stated, notwithstanding the fact that it takes 100 to make a quorum.

The first session of the Highway Commission as now constituted with two new members, Hal Mosely, chairman, and John Case, was held and the new grand jury of the criminal district court is working with George Christian, Assistant Attorney General, in attendance at all of its sessions, and directing the investigation into the affairs of the Highway Commission.

The suit of Mr. Moody against the Hoffman Construction Company for recovery of \$351,000 alleged excess profits on road construction contracts and damages, and for cancellation of these contracts, is set for trial Dec. 16 in the District Court here. The company has expressed a willingness to come into open court and confess judgment as was done by the American Road Company recently and it is expected that only enough testimony will be taken to make a record of the facts.

## RAIL TERMINAL PLEA FOR RENT RISE LOSES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU. NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—A petition by the Pennsylvania Terminal Company to increase the rental paid by the Long Island Railroad for use of the terminal has been refused by the Transit Commission, which extended the present contract for one year from Jan. 1, 1926. The increase would have amounted to \$568,000 a year.

In July, the commission granted an increase in the annual rental of \$420,000 a year, and the present petition, offered only a few months later, was not considered necessary at that time. The Long Island Railroad, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania System, has been willing to pay the increase and, in turn, increase the fares charged its commuters.

Defense of this municipal authority and an active commuters' association have consistently resisted all attempts to increase the rental with the resultant fare rise.

## COYER CHARGE UPHELD BY NEW YORK JUDGE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU. NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—A decision which will be of interest to thousands of persons who live in New York and to many thousands of visitors has just been handed down by Magistrate Charles A. Overwager, of the City Court, in the case of Robert K. Jansen, Jr., proprietor of the Hoboken, a restaurant here. The plaintiff charged that he had been forced against his will to pay a cover charge of \$2 when dining at this restaurant. The magistrate held that the cover charge arose out of a contractual relation between

restaurant and patron and was lawful. "Unpleasant as such a charge may be to some," he said, "the Legislature alone has the power to define crimes against the peace and dignity of the State of New York. That such power cannot be delegated to the courts has been firmly established by law and precedent. It is indisputably established that it is not unlawful to make a certain charge, unreasonable and unjust as it may appear to be, in handling or dealing in or with the necessities of life, except possibly at the time of public emergency resulting from the proximity of a peril. The State cannot, even in the exercise of its police powers, prohibit the collection of such a charge, assuming that the public welfare should require it."

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



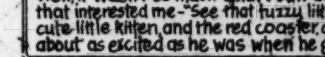
Went down town with the Boss and one of his friends today. Expected to have a great time.



But for a while it didn't look as though I would. They stopped at almost every shop and spent a lot of time looking into the windows.



Finally my curiosity was aroused and I decided to find out what it was they were getting so excited about.



Well, it wasn't so much what I saw but the way the Boss described it that really got me. He said that the little fellow and the red coat and the big rubber ball, I was about as excited as he was when he got through.

## JUMPING EVENT WON BY FRANCE

Chicago Riding Club Horse Show Has Proved a Brilliant Display

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU. CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—With 125 championships decided, the first annual National Horse Show of the Chicago Riding Club closed on what is declared to be the most brilliant display of thoroughbreds ever seen here. In the chief spectacular event

of the tourney the French Cavalry team captured the International team jumping prize, though beaten on the final night by the Royal Belgians.

French riders scored a total of 41 points, adding 7 in the final jumping. Capt. Auguste de Lessardiere of the Sixth Dragoons, Vincennes, won the individual championship. He recorded perfect performance over the formidable series of 10 varied hurdles on the first three nights, and made only slight errors on the last two. In the last performance he barely licked the picket gate, the next to last to jump.

On the other hand, Lieut. Jean Breuls of Belgium scored the only perfect performance on the final night, assisting the Belgian trio to a score of 64 points. This gave them a cumulative total of 52 points for second place. The United States cavalry counted 14 points, increasing their total to 66 for third place, while the Canadian Dragoons counted 16 for a total of 77.

Final honors were won by Nancy Highland, chestnut mare shown by Miss Maude Paun Banks of Los Angeles, taking the three-gated saddle championship of the show from winners in nine previous classes. Rex Rene, bay mare shown by Mrs. James G. Alexander of Chicago, was second.

Field Marshal, the brown gelding shown by Otto W. Lehmann of Chicago, at last won a blue ribbon from Ovation, chestnut gelding driven by Mrs. Louisa Long Combs of Lee's Summit, Mo., in previous contests. Ovation lost a show in making a second showing in the heavy harness championship and was eliminated as a result. Another Lehmann horse, Princess Mary, bay mare, took second in the showing of six other previous winners.

Both prizes in the championship contest for hackney ponies were taken by Mrs. Combs with bay mares, Carnation winning first and Inspiring taking second. Mrs. Combs also won the championship for the best three hackney ponies, with George A. Strom's entries from River Forest, Ill., placing second and Harry Gorham's trio from Morris, Ill., taking third.

In the roadster championship test against winners of first and second in three previous classes, Lillian Sydes, bay mare shown by George J. Peak of Chicago again defeated Alvarado, black gelding, owned by John R. Thompson of Chicago.

Mountain Lure, chestnut mare shown by T. W. Munton of Barbourville, Ky., won the five-gated saddle championship in a popular class. Baron Lee, bay gelding, exhibited by the Brentwood stables, Nashville, Tenn., was second.

Two championships were taken by Mrs. J. D. Hertz of Chicago in the hunter and jumper classes. He Lough Eagle captured the middleweight title and Lough Spring the heavyweight hunter crown. In the lightweight competition, Banter, a bay gelding, shown by Benjamin Leslie Behr of Lake Forest, Ill., defeated Dumptan, chestnut gelding, exhibited by J. M. E. Bowman of Portchester, N. Y.

In the \$1000 stake for jumpers which concluded the show, Bally McShane, gray gelding of the Sawbridge Stables, Portchester, N. Y., won first, defeating Hemlock, chestnut gelding of E. J. Lehmann's Lake Villa Farm, and Little Canada, bay gelding, another Sawbridge entry.

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Record only the Sunny Hours

(From the Glasgow Evening Times)

REMARKABLE instance of a horse rescuing its mistress from drowning is reported from Blackfield, a village near Southampton.

Miss N. Musselwhite, a well-known horsewoman in the district, was driving alone in a four-wheeled vehicle along Mopley Lake on Thursday, when the horse stopped to drink at the water's edge.

The lake had recently been deepened to provide a water supply for an industrial concern in the vicinity, and the animal lost its footing on the steep bank and fell in, dragging the vehicle and Miss Musselwhite after it.

Owing to the shelving bottom, the carriage overturned, throwing the driver several yards out into the lake, where she was completely out of her depth, and owing to her inability to swim, in great danger of drowning.

Miss Musselwhite, on rising to the surface, saw the horse struggling furiously to free itself from the vehicle, and eventually it succeeded in doing so.

Owing to the weight of her clothing, Miss Musselwhite sank a second time, and when she came to the surface again the horse swam out to her and she was able to clutch the animal's mane and the reins.

Thereupon the sagacious beast turned around and swam ashore, dragging its almost unconscious mistress to the bank, and then well upon dry land, where it stood patiently on guard, rubbing its head gently against Miss Musselwhite till she had recovered sufficiently to set off home.

## BRITISH ORGANIZING FOR LEIPZIG FAIR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU. LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Leipzig International Industries Fair has opened a London office for the purpose of organizing a British section at the fair next spring.

"The feeling seems to prevail,"

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A Store of Holiday Cheer. Lovely gifts for loved friends! And good cheer everywhere in the store. Brilliant Christmas decorations of red and green and shining tinsel—no less glistening are the beautiful gifts that are ready for your selection.

Bring the little folks to our marvelous land of toys! Let them see the adorable little pony "Royal Pal" we are going to give to some little boy or girl on the day before Christmas.

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said the director, A. Markham, "that British goods are either too expensive or not wanted in the European market. This is a steady demand all over the continent for British textile goods such as hosiery, blankets, suitings, rugs, underclothing, and knitted woolen goods. Leipzig will offer the British manufacturer and merchant an international opportunity of selling his goods. The trade is there for us if we will only take the trouble to go and get it."

## SOVIET IMMIGRATION RETURNS PUBLISHED

Details Given by the International Labor Office

GENEVA, Nov. 26 (Special Correspondence).—According to statistics recently published by the International Labor Office, during the period December, 1922-Nov. 1, 1924, 57 groups applied direct to the immigration services in Russia for authorization to settle in that country.

Of these applications, 24 were from Germany, 12 from the United States, 6 from Czechoslovakia, 3 from Switzerland, and the remaining 12 from various countries—Italy, Canada, Austria, Hungary, Australia, Turkey, Uruguay and Estonia. A certain number of these applications were rejected, and up to the beginning of the present year contracts had been concluded with only 11 groups.

These contracts involved the transfer of a total of 17,406 "deserters," that is about 18,000 hectares. In addition, according to the information collected by the Permanent Immigration Committee of the Council of Labor and Defense, the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, and the American Society for Technical Assistance, were received from 83 groups, consisting of 16,139 persons. Of these groups 40 were from Germany, and consisted of 9768 persons, 13 from Czechoslovakia (1926 persons), 18 from the United States (1512 persons), one from Canada (1000 persons), 2 from Turkey and 8 from various other countries. Out of these groups 20 were authorized to enter Russia.

The majority of the persons belonging to these groups are "returning emigrants" in persons originating in Russia, who had emigrated and settled abroad. These returning emigrants were allowed to re-enter Russia have settled in collective groups.

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## CHICAGO'S PARENTAL SCHOOL PROVES CITIZENSHIP BUILDER

Impressive Record Made in 25 Years Among Students Unadjusted to Regular Courses

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU. CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Since establishment 25 years ago of the Chicago Parental School, a training institution for boys and girls, who for some reason are not adjusted to the regular schools, more than 10,000 pupils have passed through its portals and many names of its former inmates are enrolled in the various activities of this city, some in universities, the clubs and even in the courts of the county and State.

C. J. Milliken, superintendent of Chicago vocational schools, showed this in addressing the City Club of Chicago about this school which was founded to enforce the compulsory education law and to care for so-called "incurable" and truant children.

It is the only school of its particular kind in operation today, asserted the superintendent, who added that Boston and New York and other large cities had built similar institutions, but had abandoned them for various reasons.

"The law and discipline of the school are based upon the Boy Scout Law and each boy is directed to measure himself by this law," Mr. Milliken explained to the club members, adding that some of the boys who had received training in wholesome ideals at this school now are members of the very club he was addressing. "We have a very strong Scout organization, outfitted by Albany Park Kiwanis Club, and when a boy becomes a Scout and is paroled from the institution he is transferred to his neighborhood troop, thus detaching him to an organized body which will continue to direct him for good."

"The boys are changed to various occupations quite often, so that upon leaving this institution they will have had a taste of many forms of labor and have had at least the opportunity of touching several forms of work by which eventually they may gain a livelihood. This is one of Chicago's most interesting enterprises."

ETCHINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. By Old and Modern Masters. EARLY MAPS. GORDON DUNTHORNE. 1205 Connecticut Ave., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Bring the Children to Toy Town.



## CAMBRIDGE WINS CROSS-COUNTRY

Defeats Oxford in Their Annual Race by Score of 23 Points to 32

**By Special Cable**  
**ROCHESTER, Dec. 14.**—Cambridge University's cross-country team led to victory again by T. C. Fooks, who was the individual winner two years ago, defeated the Oxford representatives in their forty-first annual race here Saturday 23 points to 32. No useful comparison can be made between Fooks's time of 44m. 34s. and those returned in previous contests because this year's course had to be lengthened by some 400 yards owing to the construction of the golf links and a new road over part of the original route. The time of the race was about 75 miles of fairly well assorted country with rather less ploughed land to negotiate than usual.

The Cambridge colors were early to the fore. At the top of Rochester Lane one-quarter of a mile from the start, S. B. Molony, Fooks, L. W. Johnson, A. G. Marshall and J. H. Bell, all Cambridge, led the way; but after a stretch of heavy going through woods, two Oxonians, W. A. M. Edwards and J. J. Thomas, had forged to the front. The pair sped on to the start line at 2 1/4 miles from the start just ahead of Fooks, but soon after this time they were overtaken by Cambridge man took the lead. At the windmill which marks the beginning of the final run, over undulating common and fields, Cambridge was yards to the good and from this point on he began to go right away. Fooks was not a runner, but a walker, and the forecast with any degree of confidence. Sometimes, as in 1922 and 1924, when he finished seventh in the race, he is very disappointing in other years—this year before last, for instance—he is irresistible. He scampered over the last stretch in great style Saturday and finished perfectly fresh with a broad smile overspreading his cheery features. Edwards and Thomas once they got clear of Johnson came along steadily together, finishing arm in arm. Cambridge supplied the nearest runner, John Marshall, who, however, was in the quarter-mile dash and so for the second year in succession packed five in the first seven hours.

Marshall's performance must be something of a record in its way for seldom if ever has a good short-distance runner figured so prominently in the intervarsity cross-country race. Although soundly defeated, Oxonians were very much pleased with the outcome of the clash. Careful training had made a big improvement in the runners who, on paper, lost much by comparison with their opponents.

Since the race was instituted in 1880 Cambridge has won 23 times to Oxford's 15. The order and times of Saturday's race:

Runner and College	Time
T. C. Fooks, Cambridge	44m. 34s.
J. J. Thomas, Oxford	45m. 20s.
J. H. Bell, Cambridge	45m. 40s.
A. G. Marshall, Cambridge	46m. 10s.
S. B. Molony, Cambridge	46m. 15s.
L. W. Johnson, Cambridge	46m. 20s.
J. H. Bell, Cambridge	46m. 25s.
A. G. Marshall, Cambridge	46m. 30s.
S. B. Molony, Cambridge	46m. 35s.
L. W. Johnson, Cambridge	46m. 40s.
J. H. Bell, Cambridge	46m. 45s.
A. G. Marshall, Cambridge	46m. 50s.
S. B. Molony, Cambridge	46m. 55s.
L. W. Johnson, Cambridge	47m. 00s.
J. H. Bell, Cambridge	47m. 05s.
A. G. Marshall, Cambridge	47m. 10s.
S. B. Molony, Cambridge	47m. 15s.
L. W. Johnson, Cambridge	47m. 20s.
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S. B. Molony, Cambridge	47m. 35s.
L. W. Johnson, Cambridge	47m. 40s.
J. H. Bell, Cambridge	47m. 45s.
A. G. Marshall, Cambridge	47m. 50s.
S. B. Molony, Cambridge	47m. 55s.
L. W. Johnson, Cambridge	48m. 00s.
J. H. Bell, Cambridge	48m. 05s.
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J. H. Bell, Cambridge	74m. 45s.







## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Flower Children

BY EDITH BAILEY

WELL, I expect to do just as I please!" said a naughty little Rosebud and she went out climbing over the gate.

"Dear me! Dear me!" sighed Mother Rose. "Whatever shall I do! I am so discouraged!"

"But don't say you are blue," rhymed the Butterfly as he fluttered over her head, "for you are the same red, red Rose you always were. But do tell me the trouble," as he settled himself on a twig near her.

"Oh, it's the children!" said Mother Rose. "I am very much distressed. They are so disobedient and they just ramble wherever they choose."

"What is the reason," asked the Butterfly. "They used to be the very finest, sweetest flowers in the entire garden."

"Oh, I know it. But they aren't now. Perhaps it is my fault. I have always watched over them very carefully, but I was told there was a much better way, that my children should be left alone to unfold in their own way, and maybe I've let them alone too much. I don't know. But Mother Lily and Mother Violet and all the other Flower Children are having the same trouble that I'm having."

"Well, don't feel too badly about it," comforted the Butterfly. "There must be some way out."

"There may be," said Mother Rose doubtfully, "but I don't know the way. Why Mother Violet just stays close to the old oak tree and won't go anywhere, she is so vexed at the way the violets behave."

"Do you mean to say," gasped the Butterfly, "that those dear, quiet violets have become rude, too?"

"Indeed they have! You can scarcely believe it, I know, and Mother Lily says that she is ashamed for anyone to come into the garden lest her children do something to disgrace her."

"Well, I truly am surprised!" said the Butterfly. "I don't know just what to say, or how to help, but let me go to the Bee, may I? Perhaps she can help us."

"Indeed you may, and bring me any ideas you have that may help me in any way. I shall certainly be very glad."

A Visit to the Bee

The Butterfly found the Bee sitting disconsolately on a weed.

"Good morning, Friend Bee. You seem very quiet this morning."

"Quiet!" exclaimed the Bee. "Quiet! I'm worse than quiet, I'm angry, positively angry!"

"Why what's the matter?"

"I shall just have to give up making honey."

"Oh surely not! Why?"

"Because of those Flower Children. They are all so unruly these days I've made up my mind to stay away from them."

"Well, I was just talking with Mother Rose and she told me how distressed she was about it."

"Distressed! Distressed!" said the Bee sarcastically. "Well, why doesn't she do something about it?"

"She just doesn't know what to do, and that's why I've come to see if you could give her and the other mothers any help."

"No, I don't think I can! Nobody could do anything for such children as they are. Besides I'm too busy looking after my own affairs."

"The mothers do need help and someone can help them. I'm sure I'll go to the Bird and ask her. And he flew on.

He found the Bird swinging on the branches of an old elm tree.

"Good morning, Friend Bird. I don't hear you singing this fine morning."

"Can't sing," said the Bird, "too sad."

"What's the matter, Friend Bird?"

"I get the messages for my sons from the Flower Children, but since

A few months later one of the Rosebuds came to her mother.

"That Violet child and Lily child I used to think so horrid and rude are really lovely now. I wonder how it all came about?"

"In just the same way, I think, that a certain Rosebud I know is 'really lovely now,'" said Mother Rose.

"Mother!" exclaimed the Rosebud. "You don't mean to say I was ever as horrid as those children?"

"It may be wise," said the mother, "not to answer that, but I can say that certain Rosebuds I know are not at all as they used to be."

"It was a pretty good thing for the world, I guess, when our mother took a hand in showing us how to grow instead of letting us just ramble," answered the Rosebud.

At the gate she turned, and laughing said:

"We're not getting 'Smother love' these days, but the kind we do get surely pays."

The Sunbeam's Advice

Just then a happy Sunbeam danced among the branches.

"Let's ask the Sunbeam," said the Bird. "She may be able to help."

"Good morning, Sunbeam," said the Butterfly. "Are you very busy this morning?"

"Not too busy, Friend Butterfly. Can I do something for you?"

"The Bird and I have learned how vexed the Flower Mothers are about their children. They have become so rude and disobedient. They want someone to tell them what is the best thing to do."

"Do they really want help?" asked the Sunbeam.

"Yes, indeed! They truly do."

"Then let me go to the Great Sun. I am sure he can tell them what to do. I shall return as soon as possible with his message."

At her return the Sunbeam said:

"Please go to the Flower mothers and tell them the Great Sun will send them a message tomorrow morning."

At the close of the next day Mother Rose called her children to her.

"Tomorrow, children, we shall begin a new day and your mother will not neglect you any longer."

"Why, I don't see that you've been neglecting us," said one Rose rather smugly.

"Perhaps not," said the mother, "but you are not the fine, beautiful Rose children you might have been had I looked after you carefully."

"That you shall continue to do," said Mother Rose, "and I shall be looked after carefully," said another Rose with a toss of her head.

"I've had a chance to ramble a little and see the world and it has suited me."

"Yes," said Mother Rose. "Your vine has grown long, but your leaves are very small, your petals have scarcely opened and you have few, if any, buds."

"Well, what difference does that make?" asked little Rose rudely.

Mother Rose answered slowly and firmly:

"You were made to be a Rose—not a weed."

"Do you mean," said another Rose, "that we aren't going to have a chance any longer to do things our own way?"

"I mean," said Mother Rose smiling, "that you shall continue to unfold with the help of the Sunbeams, the Raindrops, and the Breezes, but when you need love I shall be near to give you that love just as my mother gave it to me."

"Then we'll never have any more fun," petulantly exclaimed another Rose.

"Indeed you will!" happily declared the mother, "when you have learned through the lessons I shall give you how to climb upward, how to keep your faces toward the Great Sun, how to listen to the message from butterflies, birds, and breezes, very glad to live, you will be so very happy that you will be having fun all day and night too. Then you will see what beautiful wonderful roses you really are."

"I am willing to try it," said one Rosebud.

"And I, and I, and I," chorused the others.

## The Birds' Christmas Tree

Dear Children:

I must write and tell you what I have been doing today. I think it will amuse as well as interest you. Well, the other day when we were doing up our Christmas parcels, I did wish we could tie them all onto a Christmas tree, but most of our friends live away, so we just had to send them by post. Then a lovely idea came to me: Why not have a birds' Christmas tree? Well, no sooner thought than done. So Auntie Mollie went out and bought a dear little real Christmas tree, and Auntie Gladys got a nice little round tub, and we all set to work to decorate it.

First of all, I cut some oranges in half, and scooped out the insides, and threaded a string through, and then put them by the fire to dry and to get hard; then I melted some mutton

fat and poured it into the orange cups and put them in a cool place to get hard, before I tied them onto the tree—upside down, to keep the rain out. You know the little blue tin love fat and can see in any position. Then we cracked a lot of nuts and threaded them on strings and festooned them about the branches, with some bright berries, too. On the lower twigs we just put bits of bread and suet, and it all looked very festive.

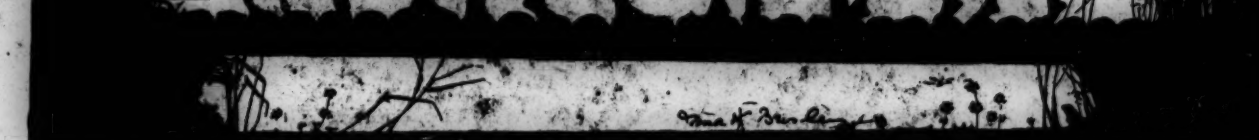
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I wish you could see our jolly Christmas tree! But perhaps you would like to make one for yourselves. You may think of many more things to put on which will be a joy to the tits and you.

With love to you all, Auntie Nancy.



## Who Knows?

1. What is the old name for Greece?

2. For what was Orpheus famous?

3. What is the name of the French national song?

4. What is the ripened fruit of the rosebush called?

5. Why was the Pacific Ocean so named?

Answers to last week's questions:

1. Hellenism.

2. For his music.

3. Marseillaise.

4. Rosehip.

5. Because of the discovery of gold in California.

## Silver Fancies

IRIS was back home in the old farm house once more. It had been great fun visiting Ellmore, her cousin, in the city. Such queer sights! Trains that ran on rails high up in the air, skyward; and then trains that ran on rails deep down in the earth, almost to China, maybe.

Iris had laughed a good deal at the funny little elevator in the house, and the many, many buttons that could be pressed. Some brought maids, and some snapped on lights.

Home again in a farm house! It was bed time, too, that time of dream visits and the sandman. She lay in bed, a homely white iron bed, with a crazy quilt pulled up over her.

She thought of the rose satin down comforter that Grandma—Aunt Leonore's very own maid loaned to her for her visit—used to lay over her so tenderly, so tenderly, almost as tenderly as she had seen her mother cover the tiny baby downstairs that had come while she was away.

Queer that she should feel lonely for rose colors! There was that lovely room of Ellmore's, all roses and cream, and walls with paper flowers, and pictures. She shut her eyes tight to keep the vision longer.

Dreamily she half opened her eyes. What lovely thing was that all silver white in the moonlight on the edge of the open window? It moved with a quick jerk; a great silver tail!

"Curlicue! It's Curlicue come to tell me how glad he is that I am home," thought Iris, and some of the loneliness vanished.

The moonbeams streamed through the window into the old, old room—a floor of silver and a rag rug suddenly enchanted—Iris looked with fascinated eyes at the beauty of the moonbeams—a mouse scurried across the room, a silver mouse.

And over against the closet wall was a silver figure exceeding tall. With silver eyes and a silver smile. Upward he stretched for nearly a mile!

Nannette, who by day was a sadly worn-out doll, was a Cinderella now, a silver queen of beauty.

The walls of her room were white roses leading to mystical everywhere, and the ceiling was a vast open space. The old crazy quilt that lay in humps over her was a crushed, silver brocade. And at the foot of the bed, there where the shadow fell, curled Cato, the cat, with silver paws.

Iris snuggled down in bed. A smile curved her lips. . . . Happy . . . Contented . . . She slept.

The editor would also like to thank the following little folk for their letters: Billy J. T. George S. Jane H.

Dear Editor:

I cannot tell you in words how much I appreciate The Children's Page in The Christian Science Monitor. I am in the Sixth Grade. The things in the Monitor run right along with the things I am doing in school, especially the Current Events.

Thank you for the tractor, William H. Ed.

Dear Editor:

There are three little poems I have written. If you think any of them are good enough perhaps you'd print them on Our Young Folks' Page.

I am a little girl 10 years old and I have attended a Christian Science Sunday School in Chicago for three years. My mother is writing this for me as my handwriting is not very good yet.

Thank you for the little poems, Celeste. They are dear little poems, but not quite suitable for Our Young Folks' Page. Ed.

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## Something to Do

A Farm in Paperland

KATHLEEN and John each had a pair of blunt scissors of their own. There was a large room in the attic which they played with the pictures that they cut from magazines with their blunt scissors.

One morning they decided to have a farm in Paperland. Kathleen was to cut out pictures for the garden and the house, while John was to cut out the pictures of fiddlers, stables, garages and of whatever would be of interest to a boy.

First they built a wall of blocks, which they played were stone, to separate the house and garden from the rest of the farm. Kathleen found a picture of a large white house having green shutters and wide porches. In front of it were some fine big trees. She cut the picture out and set it up against a shallow cardboard box. Then she covered the floor in front of the picture with green paper for grass.

She found some lovely flowerbeds, which she put first in one place, then in another, till she found just the right place for them. The front garden was almost finished. But Kathleen wanted one more thing. So she looked through ever so many magazines till at last she found it. And when she found it was a lily pond. Yes, a beautiful lily pond with a fountain in the center. Then she put a hedge of green paper between the lawn and the road and set up a few trees along the road.

There were still the vegetable garden and the inside of the house to make, but it was almost time for luncheon, so she stopped to see what John had been making.

He had divided his part of the floor into several compounds or lots by placing thin sticks along the floor. Against the wall of the attic at the back of the farm, he had put a picture of woods with deer and birds. There was another picture with mountains in the background. Farther on was a picture of the sea.

"It looks as if your farm was all scenery," said Kathleen.

"You just wait and you will see something besides scenery," said John, as he picked up some pictures he had cut out. "Did you ever see any finer live stock than that?"

In one of the lots he put some black and white cows. In another he put sheep and in still another chickens and turkeys and geese. In a fourth he put horses.

Then he set up some stables and a garage. Near by he placed a windmill. There were pictures of fields of wheat, of corn, of oats and of barley. Each was placed in a lot by itself. Then there were plows and cultivators and tractors and all sorts of farming implements. He had automobiles of every kind. The grandest ones you ever saw.

Ding-a-ling-ling! went the lunch-bell.

So Kathleen and John could not finish the farm, but they might finish it for them. You could plant an orchard and a garden and furnish the house. You will find pictures of everything you could possibly need among the advertisements in magazines. And you must remember that farm houses have telephones, radios, mailboxes, and nearly everything that is to be found in town houses.

Dear Children:

I must write and tell you what I have been doing today. I think it will amuse as well as interest you. Well, the other day when we were doing up our Christmas parcels, I did wish we could tie them all onto a Christmas tree, but most of our friends live away, so we just had to send them by post. Then a lovely idea came to me: Why not have a birds' Christmas tree? Well, no sooner thought than done. So Auntie Mollie went out and bought a dear little real Christmas tree, and Auntie Gladys got a nice little round tub, and we all set to work to decorate it.

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## The Friendly Bridge

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our Bridge is made of knobby logs. And although it is none too wide, it's a useful Bridge.

For it leads to the other side, Where Fanny lives, And Polly lives, In the house in the woody dell, And little James, who is small and fat.

And some ducks and a cat as well. And if in the middle we meet and greet—Although it is none too wide—It seems to spite at the added weight Till we're safely on the other side.

Nina K. Brisley.

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## ONE FAMILY Little Folk Many Lands

## Yvette—A Little Parisian

MOST little girls and boys like to play at keeping shop, and Yvette, the little French girl, you are going to hear about, enjoyed this game as much as any one. She had no brothers or sisters, so of course she was obliged to do a lot of pretending. To begin with she had to be, not only the shopkeeper, but all the customers as well.

Sometimes she did some real shopping with her mother and then she was most careful to notice the polite manners of the people who waited on them, so that when she wished to play her favorite game she could be quite sure that she was behaving properly.

In Paris, where Yvette lives, there are many beautiful shops filled with all kinds of delightful things. Yvette loves to go with her mother to the Rue de la Paix, where some of the finest shops are to be seen. They scarcely ever go inside these places for Yvette's mother makes every franc go as far as possible and everything in the Rue de la Paix seems to cost a lot of money. But they enjoy looking in the windows and Yvette's mother gets new ideas for the dresses that she earns her living by making.

The Bread-Woman

Sometimes she is so busy that her skillful fingers cannot seem to work fast enough. Then Yvette tries to help as much as she can. Of course she cannot actually help with the dressmaking, but while her mother stitches, Yvette tidies up the tiny apartment which is their home, and does all kinds of useful things. She gets up quite early in the morning, and directly the smell of new bread tells them that the Bread-woman is in the street below Yvette runs down the stairs and presently comes back with one of the loaves crusty loaves that most French people enjoy better than anything else for breakfast.



## EDUCATIONAL

## Five Southern States Adopt Conservation Text

Birmingham, Ala. Special Correspondence

PUTTING a thrill into a textbook is a rare achievement. This, however, is what Garrard Harris, associate editor of the Birmingham News, has done in his book, "Elements of Conservation," which has been adopted as a text in the public schools of five southern states. The book has a wide appeal for adults as well as young people, and the author succeeds in passing on to the reader his own enthusiasm in the subject.

When in May, 1924, "Elements of Conservation" was adopted by the textbook commission of Alabama, his State was said to be the first in the Union to place a book on conservation in the public school course. There is a story in regard to how the book came to be written. It was presented to the textbook commission in manuscript form and did not appear from the press of the publishers until the following December.

"Just 24 days before the commission adjourned," Mr. Harris explained, "my friends urged me to write a book on conservation and have it ready to lay before the commission while it was still in session. It seemed a desperate task, but this was what was actually done. The knowledge of this incident," he added, "might not add to the acceptability of the book as a text, but the fact that it had been written and studied about conservation all my life, so that the book is really the work of years rather than 24 days."

Quickly Adopted

In less than two months after its publication, the book was put into the public school course in the states of Mississippi, Virginia, and Louisiana. Later it was adopted by Tennessee.

Its value as an all-round conservation is illustrated by the fact that it was largely through the efforts of a commercial lumber company that "Elements of Conservation" was introduced into the schools of Louisiana. Col. W. H. Harris, president and general manager of the Great Southern Lumber Company of Bogalusa, La., bought over 500 copies and turned them over to the conservation commission of Louisiana, to be distributed to the teachers, educators, and principals of the schools in the State. The effect of this work and also the interest shown by the Southern Pine Association resulted in the book being adopted in Louisiana.

To acquaint teachers with the book and to enable them to teach conservation with better understanding, "Elements of Conservation" has been placed on the parallel reading course of the summer school at the University of Alabama and at Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn.

The neglect of the book is wasteful, Mr. Harris believes, because they have not been taught otherwise. Thus by reaching the children in school he hopes that the next generation will appreciate the vital necessity for conservation. The idea woven through the book is that we are

tenants of "God's earth" and that "we should show our gratitude for being in this beautiful world by not abusing it."

Waste into Profit

Converting waste into money is one of the surest roads to prosperity, and this maxim is brought out most forcibly in dealing with soil conservation. The burning of leaves, cotton stalks, grass, or even weeds, instead of turning them under for the production of humus, is instanced as the sort of waste that has filled the country with old fields not worth cultivation. The North Carolina Experiment Station has estimated that the value of a ton of leaves as plant food is \$3.80.

One of the most interesting features of the book is clearing the reputation of various birds and reptiles which hearsay and tradition have maligned.

Take, for instance, the toad. Most youngsters have heard him referred to as "venomous," for even Shakespeare speaks thus of the toad, which was the first ingredient to be brewed into the witches' cauldron of magic brew. Mr. Harris' book is doing much to set the toad right in the opinion of school boys and girls. For toad is not being vicious, he says, the toad is inclined to be friendly. Mr. Toad likewise has beautiful golden brown eyes with an expression of merry quiet fun that make him appear an interesting little fellow and worth knowing better. Around the corners of his capacious mouth there seems to lurk a faint grin.

Not only has the toad no harmful habits, but it destroys hundreds of injurious insects in one night. The more toads about a place the fewer cutworms and insect pests. One naturalist and gardener in the East is quoted as saying that each toad in his garden is worth at least \$5 a season.

Lizards also destroy many harmful insects.

London, Eng. Special Correspondence

ONE after another new and newer universities proclaim to the public eye and ear their needs and aims. Already Reading has been promised its charter, and it is thought that its university will displace the claim of seeds and biscuits to be the glory of the town. Not far from the Wessex of the Hepharchy and of Thomas Hardy.

In all places of the world where there has been an advance, it has been through a quickening of the spiritual forces of mankind. It is so now. Later may come an ebb, but that matters little if the new schemes are well-devised and wisely and adequately launched. And, be-

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## The Visiting Teacher

ONE of the most interesting developments in the modern public school system of America is the visiting teacher movement. The purpose of the movement has been well expressed by Miss Grace D. Chase, a visiting teacher at Bluefield, West Virginia, one of the demonstration centers of the movement. "The particular work of the visiting teacher," says Miss Chase, "is to interpret the child to the school and to the home and to make such adjustment in his progress, work and play that he may advance normally in school and become a well-rounded, useful citizen through personal development." The work of the visiting teacher is primarily preventive, and this is why it is of great importance. That home influences hinder or help the child in school must be admitted, of course, but until the visiting teacher movement came into existence, the work of an organized liaison between the home and the school resulted in a too frequent lack of co-operation between the two formative influences of child life. The Parent-Teacher Association has done much to move toward establishing harmonious and intelligent co-operative action on the part of parents and teachers, but this movement relies on the awakened consciousness of parents. The visiting teacher goes into homes in which there is little sense of responsibility for co-operating with the public school in educating and training of the children.

Irregularities of conduct, scholarship, attendance, as well as undesirable manifestations in the child are matters with which the visiting teacher, with the infrequent aid of the command, can cope at inception, and her work offers opportunities for happy adjustment in a manner that will be beneficial in the formation of character. The cases needing attention in this way are reported through various agencies in the community. Sometimes it is the parents who call for aid, teachers in the schools, truant officers, other interested individuals, and, while it is interesting, the children themselves frequently apply for help. What are some of the specific reasons given for referring cases to the visiting teacher? Miss Chase tells us: they are school failure, general or specific; inadequate home conditions; leaving school to work; special talent; exceptional ability; program adjustment; and there are many others, but the great majority of cases given is remote from the real cause, which is not uncovered until the investigation is begun.

One of the problems that demands careful thought and wise handling, is that which exists as a result of the child who wants to leave school as soon as the legal provisions have been complied with. The expectations of many of these boys and girls are money, freedom, and excitement; the realization, in the great majority of instances, is poor wages, blind alley jobs, and irregular employment. In addition to home co-operation, much might be done to arrest this growing danger by changing school

courses, and scholarship funds. This is what the visiting teacher is finding out, and by sympathetic study of the child she is often able to discover special aptitude and liking for certain subjects, and a strong aversion to other subjects. This opens the way for a readjustment of the education program for the child, wherever possible and consistent with educational policy.

But there is also the more difficult problem of conditions brought about by undesirable home influences, and the way for a readjustment of the child and the home and the home and the school, which bids fair to result in a real contribution to character and efficiency, not only in the schools but in later life.

YOU CAN Teach Yourself to TYPEWRITE \$1.00

Bring the book that shows you how. E. B. McLAUGHLIN, 10 East 3rd Street, New York City

Travelers Overseas

May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles; on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; also on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

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Insects and worms, but since they are day feeders they are not so valuable as toads. The green reptiles, known as "garter snakes," are absolutely harmless and are valuable destroyers of insect pests.

Any of a large group of insects the larvae of which are commonly internal parasites on other larvae," is the dictionary definition of ichneumon fly. This sounds dull and rather vague, but the story of how the useful ichneumon fly lays its eggs and forces another insect of the harmful variety to care for its young is one of the most curious and interesting in nature.

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## Civilizing Typical School "Terror"

FROM the first grade, Adolph Trupiano has been considered unmanageable by his teachers. He was large for his age, a strapping, red-haired Italian boy, the "terror" of the district.

Perhaps because of his size, perhaps because of his reputation among the boys for never losing a fight, perhaps because of his supreme originality in thinking up new schemes to terrorize "teacher," Adolph became a power among the other children. When Adolph laughed, they laughed; if he ran, they ran; and if he decided to sail paper boats out the window, they would do so, too.

But last winter, when Adolph changed from B to A fourth grade, he came into his own.

Shortly before the change of semesters, the principal of the school called the teacher of A Fourth into his office and had a long talk with her. She is a rather slight girl, not long out of college.

"Miss Gray," said the principal, "do you think you are old enough and sufficiently experienced to tackle it?" "I wish," I put you in another grade. Perhaps it wouldn't be fair to hand them over to you."

Playground Friend

Miss Gray's eyes snapped.

"Adolph is a good friend of mine on the playground," she remarked quietly. "I'll try the room. If at the end of two months you don't see any decided improvement, you can transfer him to you."

The principal looked pleased.

"I confess I am glad you will at least try," he said. "You can count on me of course."

That day for changing grades came to pass. The teacher of B Fourth opened her door, assembling the line of tumbling, scrapping youngsters, the "terrors of the school," Adolph, as usual, headed the procession.

The teacher expected, of course, to be met with the usual torrent of words, the usual claxon call to order.

What was their astonishment to find their new teacher with her back to the room, calmly looking out of the window. Curiously overcome, they even forgot to watch Adolph, who was himself as curious as the rest.

They settled down in their







# HEAVY TONE IN WHEAT DUE TO PROFIT TAKING

Weakness in Foreign Markets Also—Corn and Oats are Lower

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (Special).—Profit taking by long in wheat on a big scale, with a diminishing volume of buying orders encouraged short selling in the market and caused a heavy tone in the market most of last week.

Foreign markets developed considerable weakness, and foreign grain appeared to have secured their grain needs to a large extent for the time being.

In the meantime, Canadian receipts at country points are still enormous, and this has modified bullish sentiment temporarily. The domestic trade conditions are not much changed, and there is no pressure on the cash market.

Argentine reports have been a little less bullish in regard to the state of the crop, and as the crop there will shortly be about all made, the probability is that the general tone of advice will be more encouraging from this quarter. Wheat had an almost straight-away advance of 25 cents a bushel, and this tempted holders to take profits.

Eastern interest has been credited with selling in a big way, and many of the local longs have unloaded. Recent winter wheat has been sold at some selling of futures for foreign account as well as some reselling of cash wheat bought recently. Foreign cash wheat has been sold at a profit, and the four trade is moderate. The last few days outside trade has diminished in volume materially except as long as wheat has been obliged to sell on pyramided lines.

Corn has followed wheat being strong early in the week but following the decline in small grain trade. There has been a small export business in corn, but the domestic cash business is smaller than expected. Receipts of new corn so far has been rather unsatisfactory.

Government agencies have helped to create a better credit system for the farmer who wish to hold corn. Banks have also helped, and this made considerable bullish sentiment. The buying was largely for short account in the market, however, leaving the market technically weaker following the buying.

Oats rallied with other grains to some extent, but later weakened also. Rye advanced for a time faster than wheat, but reacted sharply, and so far there has been no export business of consequence.

## PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 300 representative commodities and the relative purchasing power of money for the last few years, compared with the low of January, 1922, the previous year's average, the 1925 high and low, the date, the peak prices in May, 1920, follow (1913 being taken as 100):

Index Price	Low	High	Date
1920—May (peak of prices)	247	247	1920
1921—January	128	128	1921
1922—January	100	100	1922
1923—January	100	100	1923
1924—January	100	100	1924
1925—January	100	100	1925
1926—January	100	100	1926
1927—January	100	100	1927
1928—January	100	100	1928
1929—January	100	100	1929
1930—January	100	100	1930

## LONDON STOCK MARKET QUIET

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The stock market was quiet today, with price movements irregular. New issues were eagerly snapped up, and the railway and industrial shares were steady. Foreign rails were steady. Royal Dutch was 24 1/2, Rio Tinto 41 and Courtauld 7.

The gilt-edged division was steady. Foreign bonds were weak on a decline in the franc and the renewed crisis in the French financial situation.

## CINCINNATI STOCKS

CINCINNATI					
STOCKS					
	High	Low	Last	Net	
Am Lau Ma. 13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+ 1/4	
Am R M J M 31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	—	
Am R M P. 109 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4	—	
Baldw 6% pf 105	105	105	105	—	
3kye Incuba 31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	—	
Cha Fabr pf. 103	103	103	103	—	
Thurn Gold. . . . .	69	65	69	— 1/2	
Intl. Stel. Tab 84 1/4	84 1/4	82 1/2	84 1/4	— 1/4	
Intl. Stel. . . . .	160	153	160	— 1/2	
Intl. (S. F.) . . . .	153	160	160	— 1/2	



# Art News and Comment

## Pennell and Others Exhibit in New York

By RALPH PLINT

JOSEPH PENNELL has taken over the top floor of the commodious Anderson Galleries for an interesting exhibition in connection with his latest publication, "The Adventures of an Illustrator." The large gallery is devoted to the actual material used for this printed summary of the artist's notable and crowded career, while the other rooms are filled with miscellaneous examples of his work in many mediums. Close onto 600 items are to be found in this formidable round-up of Pennelliana; it is indeed a very avalanche of people and places that have figured in the lives of this gifted artist and his talented wife. It is Mr. Pennell's contention that American illustration is practically a thing of the past, and he has seized this opportunity of showing just what the so-called "lost-art" was really like in its palmy days. His book has been a quarter century in the making, as he writes in the preface to the catalogue; it stands not only as a demonstration of the way things were run when Abbey, Fyfe, Viere, Boyd Houghton, and others toiled for illustration but also as a vigorous protest at present-day conditions in what the artist calls "this cultivated, uplifted land."

A host of interesting people are seen in Mr. Pennell's review of his long career. While James McNeill Whistler went his witty way perfecting the "gentle art of making enemies," Mr. Pennell took up the more humane and perhaps profitable practice of cultivating charming clients and celebrities, so that the list of artists, authors, publishers, and suchlike recorded in "The Adventures of an Illustrator" run like some selected who's-who of the world of art. His friendships, associations, and various accomplishments are all set forth on gallery wall and printed page with the usual thoroughness that the Pennells give to any of their interests. Mr. Pennell appears as a child in a daguerotype of 1853, as captain of the Germantown Bicycle Club, as lithographer by Whistler, as printing at the Pan Press in Berlin in 1914, and as American returned home again in the large portrait of William Adams painted of him and Mrs. Pennell in their Brooklyn apartment overlooking his beloved lower New York skyline. He is also seen as pictorial annotator of almost every picture worth painting, ranging from the plan of the Panama Canal, the World War, and the new New York. Etchings, water colors, oils, lithographs, and drawings abound; pressed into being with the artist's pungent comments to aid and abet them, they should prove a volume of high significance.

The National Art Club is once more given over to the issues of contemporary etching. This is the second or third exhibition of Living American Etchers that the club in Gramercy Park has sponsored, and each time it opens its hospitable doors to the etching folk more than 400 prints are here assembled, and a jolly fine show they make. As usual the entries under Edward Hopper's name catch the eye above all others by their sheer and dynamic manipulation of commonplace material into designs of magnificence. This brilliant etcher and water-colorist has so overridden seeming fact in his "The Railroad" and made it eloquent fancy that the very audience of the man fairly takes the breath. Imagine if you will the straight bank of a railway running sharp across the plate, all in shadow, with the roof of an angular frame dwelling projecting bleakly beyond, and two or three cows meandering up and over; but you will never really visualize this unprepossessing scene in all its latent grandeur until you have seen how Mr. Hopper has etched it. His transmutation of bleakness into possessive beauty, and here again his vibrant line and rich blacks perform their active offices.

There is nothing else quite so arresting in the exhibition as these two new Hopper plates, unless perhaps they be the two new etchings Childe Hassam has just done in Washington; not the architectural ones which are also shown here and which are distinctly lacking in his usual verve, but the two of Washington trees all swaying in the wind and done with the finest kind of swashbuckling line. One of the real novelties of the exhibition is the series of large single-line plates by Maxwell S. Simpson, illustrating scenes from Boccaccio; there is much invention of form and much fluency of handling here, and the artist's development of a new style of etching is very refreshing. Frank W. Benson has his new duck-marsh plates on view, and it is doubtful if he has ever turned out a more captivating design than his "Baldpates" seen in a fine flurry of emergence from their reedy home. Ernest D. Roth's Italian plates look handsomer here than at this

present one-man show at Kappels, and there are interesting etchings by such well-known contributors as Andre Smith, Paul Cadmus, Power O'Malley, Cleo Damianakes, Charles E. Holl, Rol Partridge, Arthur B. Davies, George Hart, Anne Goldthwaite, Earl Hester, Warren Davis, D. S. MacLaughlin, Peggy Bacon, John Marin, Carl Rungius, Arthur Meyerowitz, and William Auerbach-Levy. Other interesting items are by Beatrice Levy, Elias Grossman, Carmen L. Browne, Ismael Smith, Frederick Polley, Harry Wickey, and Arthur Young.

Elsewhere the gallery list is full and varied. One of the finest shows of the moment is the collection of Staffordshire pottery of the eighteenth century accumulated during the last 20 years by Frank Partridge of London and New York, and now on view at his shop in West

Fifty-sixth Street. Case after case is filled with the finest specimens of the work of Ralph Wood and Whieldon, and the highly glazed figures of picturesque characters and decoratively modeled animals are most desirable ornaments. They are light and graceful in both sentiment and color, and to see them in such quantity is to realize how particularly excellent these potters were in their art. The Gottschmidt Galleries, now associated with the Reinhardt Galleries, are showing a large number of Italian Renaissance bronzes, and there are tempera paintings by Edith V. M. Simmons at Babcock's, as well as paintings by Frank C. Warren. Gordon Grant's sea pieces are at the Howard Young Galleries, and the Durand-Ruel Galleries are holding an exhibition of sculpture by Nanna Mathews Bryant until the middle of the month.



Winter Scene by Carl Lawless in a Current Philadelphia Exhibition.

## Philadelphia Art Club

Philadelphia, Dec. 9

Special Correspondence  
WITH its ambitious program for the display in three sections of the entire foreign division from the twenty-fourth international exhibition at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, the Philadelphia Art Club has been forced to move its own annual exhibition of oil paintings ahead of schedule. It is interesting to note that the club's good medal passes this year to a portrait wrought in the "highly modern manner" of the academicians, in color: tone as brown as any of its mid-Victorian colleagues. The medal-winning canvas is by Cecil Clark Davis, and bears the title to a favorite of an earlier period, "Girl in White Gloves."

But behind the Art Club's annual awards is ranged the weight of an art opinion not to be cast lightly aside. It is not the first time that the medal honor has passed to an old-masterly bit of technique; yet, in the gamut of the awards during the past five years, works ranging from the most modern to the most conservative have shared in praise. One need but glance about this year's annual, slinging out, as is ever necessary, the paintings eligible to award, to appreciate the jury's viewpoint.

There are styles in the world of art quite as pronounced as those in the world of raiment, and the present style is for a sketch technique which, when analyzed, is found to be little more than the beginning of a work of art. There are many such now on the walls of the Art Club, interesting fottings which, in a less hurried age, might have served as notes toward the production of a more ambitious creation. Today, it would seem, the artist lacks ambition but gains in speed. Yet, one musing, in the good old days, how did Rubens bring to maturity so many works of more than passing merit? One must admit, however, that the sketch possesses a juicy freshness squeezed from the polish of the academic study. The new thought in art has not matured, but the heaven is working and when, at last, there rises in America an artist with creative genius as far advanced as his technical skill, the honors of the exhibition need not pass to an echo of other days.

There is an earnestness of character in the exhibition, and it is

acter study, coupled with a decorative quaintness in W. J. Potter's "Old Breton Woman," while Alice Kent Stoddard's large, almost full-length portrait titled "The Buttercup Dress" points to the existing tendency among portraitists to focus upon the gown rather than upon the personality.

In marked contrast, however, is Maurice Molarsky's portrait head of Coulburn Brown, a frank bit of characterization, ably handled by modern art technique. The picture-making phase of portraiture, revealed in the Stoddard canvas, is again apparent in Ruth A. Anderson's sketch of "Her Royal Highness"—a lively atom of childhood, active, alert—roughed in pink-white paint from the black background.

Three marines also challenge attention. Stanley W. Woodward's depiction of moonlight upon the slate blue heaving of a rough sea; C. R. Patterson's "Swordsmen," gratifying in its accuracy as well as in its appreciation for design, and Eric Hudson's startling study of black and white contrasts in "Rock Harbor." Although Hudson works in color, his effect is gained by vivid light and shade and, not by pigments. His marine is a carefully planned pattern of white light on sketched sails and boat hulls contrasted against the brown black of rocks, and the blue black of water.

John R. Grabach is also weaving patterns from such commonplace themes as "Women and Wash," using American fads and fables of fire escapes, tenement clothes lines and crowded tenement streets to produce an interesting medley which is far more akin to the modern spirit of America than the hosts of landscapes, marines, still-life arrangements and portraits surrounding it on the Art Club walls. Yet it is a clever work.

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of  
National Academy of Design  
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GRAND CENTRAL ART GALLERIES  
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL  
15 VANDERBILT AVENUE  
NEW YORK CITY

of the mind and brush rather than one of deeper significance. Maurice Fromkes' "Andalusian Gypsy" is skillfully outlined against a blue-black background shot with suggestions of grapes and of birds, while Louis Rittman's "Filtering Light" is particularly successful in the interweaving of its color tones, subjugating the figure to the rich pigmentation of the room interior.

To Edward W. Redfield, the club's art chairman, is due full credit for bringing to this city the foreign section of the Carnegie International, and it is to him that Philadelphia owes the yearly succession of worthwhile exhibitions appearing in the club's galleries. Mr. Redfield holds himself in the background, but in the exhibitions, at least, his work as well as his taste may speak for him, and the present annual is enriched by his "Ice Bound River" and "By the Sea."

Among the many exhibits are two winners of honorable mention, Antonio P. Martino and Clarence R. Johnson, R. Sloan Bredin, Alexander Bower, Albert Rosenthal, S. Walter Norris, Clarence W. Snyder, Paulette Van Hookens, Adolphe Borie, Charles Morris Young, Morris Hall Panoosian, George Gibbs, and Arthur Melzer.

A Well-Staged Exhibit  
An interesting exhibition which illustrates the value of staging in the display of art is that now on the walls of the Art Alliance, "produced" much in the manner of a play, by Edward Longstrech. The art exhibition which places the painting of the work of sculpture at ease in its surroundings has inevitably a similar effect upon the public.

Where a canvas is best seen as an overmantel decoration, it has been so arranged, and throughout an attempt has been made to bring to public notice the relation of sculpture to painting in the decoration of a room, and the corresponding relation of rugs, furniture and draperies to each other and to works of art.

It is not an easy task to take a cold, long exhibition gallery and transform it into a warm, attractive salon. Much of the interesting effect in the present display has been gained by means of skillful color modulation from picture through bronze, batik and furniture, to the rugs upon the floor.

Paintings by Carl Lawless and Arthur Melzer have been seen and favored for a number of years; the decorative canvases, bold in outline and color range by Ross Braught attracted attention last year at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, as did the allegorical compositions by Nat Little.

Luigi Spizzirri possesses a creative urge. He takes as his subject the life of today, its busy harbors, filled with smoke and boats; the faith of a woman who bears her candle in religious half-light; the symbolism of a white-robed Arab, his finger pressed tightly upon his lips. Spizzirri, it would seem, works from the thought to the picture. The only sculptor of the group is Walker Hancock, who sailed recently for Rome, where he is beginning his three-year term as fellow of the American Academy. The little figures which tell the story of a boy about to take a plunge possess humor as well as adroit handling of line and balance of mass. With the exception of a bas-relief, Hancock exhibits single figures, all revealing an innate pleasure in lithe young forms, and an appreciation for structural fundamentals. The message, so dominant in the work of Spizzirri, is, however, lacking. The artist is original in the twist of the composition, but the thought remains more or less usual.

D. G.

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"Flowers in a Blue Bowl," From a Painting by Prof. Aloys Haenisch.

## Aloys Haenisch

Vienna

Special Correspondence

ONE of the leaders of the Secession group of Austrian painters—a group which is doing the most vigorous and most original work in their country today, is Aloys Haenisch. Secessionists are occasionally inclined to treat their art too roughly, but whatever their mistakes in spring or fall exhibition, the still life pictures of Aloys Haenisch are bound to offer no little compensation.

Professor Haenisch studied principally at the Munich Art Academy, under Nikolaus Gysis and Ludwig Loewitz, and also, for a brief period, at the Vienna Academy of Art. The studio of Professor Haenisch is settled way back in the garden, and in this garden grow his beloved zinnias, pinks, bluebells and petunias, and whatever other flowers the time of the year may hold. It is these same flowers which have contributed to the artist's reputation, for he has succeeded in putting them on canvas with such veracity that they lose little of their beauty. Among painters of still life in Austria, it is rare to find one who can approach in his painting the richness of texture and color so apparent in that of Professor Haenisch.

Light and the reflection of light from bright surfaces figure largely in whatever Professor Haenisch chooses to paint. A row of antique objects, armor, and best of all, his flowers in a blue bowl, catch all the sunshine which comes their way. The flowers seem forever to be singing a gay song, full of sweet melodies, clear and strong, never weak. The flowers that he knows would warm any room and make any wall become lively with color.

## On the Gothic

The Substance of Gothic, by Ralph Adams Cram. Second edition. Boston: Marshall Jones Company, \$2.50.

THE six lectures by Ralph Adams Cram on the development of architecture from Charlemagne to Henry VIII have come out in a second edition with an additional chapter. The author has given more than an historical outline, he has made an analysis of the forces of the life of that time that were instrumental in the development of the Gothic. He joins in sentiment with several other modern writers who have turned back to the "dark ages" with a feeling that they were not so dark after all, that they were probably more energetic and fruitful than times that have pretended to greater sophistication.

The author finds occasion to juxtapose the art of the earlier times with that of today and finds fault in the latter by comparison. Neither architecture or any other art is the product of individual genius. The art of the middle ages was a communal

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JORDAN THURS. EVE, DEC. 17 at 8:15  
DALE  
(Mason and Hamlin)  
MANAGEMENT: ANITA DAVIS-CHASE

COPLEY  
ECLAIR  
Eves. at 8:20 Mat. Tomorrow at 2:20  
A BOMBHELL OF MIRTH  
THREE LIVE GHOSTS  
Next Week—ROBINSON CRUSOE

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THE MARVELOUS LOCKFORDS with PAUL TIERN'S ORCHESTRA  
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ZELDA RIOS  
REBA  
9 ACTS—20 STARS  
NEXT WEEK—ADA REEVES

BOSTON—Motion Pictures  
FENWAY  
HERE DANIELS in "The Splendid Crime"  
Shown at 1:15, 4:30, 8:00, 9:45 P. M.  
LEATRICE JOY in "The Wedding Ring"  
Shown at 12:30, 3:15, 6:00, 8:30 P. M.

LAST NIGHT SHOW—8:30  
KEITH-ALBEE  
BOSTON THEATRE  
Week Dec. 14, Continues 9:30 A. M. to 11 P. M.  
Most Famous of All  
MADGE BELLAMY  
The Romance of a Village Girl Solina, With  
Vandette Features: NOVELLETTE REVUE, with 7 people: COURTNEY DAVIS, BART PERRY & FARMER, AVONNET GRANT, PERRY & WAGNER, THE VERONICA, HAL ROACH'S "HIS WOODEN WEDDING."  
Next Week: ANCIENT MARINER

METROPOLITAN  
Starts 11:15 A. M. Today  
LAUGH WEAK  
You'll laugh yourself weak at  
Syd Chaplin  
in  
"The Man on the Box"  
and you'll enjoy the huge accompanying program, too.

LOS ANGELES  
Motion Pictures  
THE CALVIN  
KING VIDOR'S  
THE TRAMP  
A MERRY MOUNTAIN BOY, Etc., starring JOHN CALVERT and Robert Adair, and the great SID BRAMM PRODUCTION

art, it grew from a spontaneous demand there was no architects or contractors. Medieval architecture was a result of the work of free, proud, independent artists and craftsmen, working each in his own sphere. The new system arose out of a desire to reduce the initial costs that were enormous in the former system.

The Franks, spurred on by the Cistercians, approached it with the terms of logic. Where in the Romanesque architecture there were dead loads throughout, the new ready-made concentrated loads, thrusts and abutments, thus reducing the weight of masonry. Later there was a development of the oblong vault and the construction was the most highly articulated. In gothicism there was cohesion, economy and character. Chartres is the noblest example. Rheims is the Parthenon of Christian architecture. Later decadence set in, the flamboyant replaces the simplicity and nobility of the earlier and finer examples. In England the gothic was based on the Norman, rather than the French, it remained static and conservative. It revolted against massive forms, rich lights and shadows.

The author finds in the gothic architecture a perfected expression of that rich period of life that has been revealed to us only recently. The great contribution of the middle ages to religion was radiant beauty in castles and cathedrals, sculpture and woodcarving, stained glass, enameled metal work, tapestry and needlework, music, philosophy, and the legal system, in chivalry. "The essence of medievalism is in a synthesis of these various manifestations and define it as the sense of balance in life and the determining of true values." He considers the middle ages as the antithesis of our own.

The book would be as valuable, and probably more, if the author had confined his exposition to the gothic itself and not infused comparisons with modern architecture. For this involves discussion that would demand far more than the limits of a brief volume. There are many people who find solace in certain styles of living in the past when they are dissatisfied with contemporary methods. This is a comfortable way. It is important for human development that people be critical of their own times, but they must always realize that the struggle is a fresh one and present problems that were not felt before. Natural science and philosophy, new discoveries, new social theories, complete changes in the system of things, would make a modern expression radically different. If the necessity of certain economies started the gothic, necessities have been responsible for the modern skyscraper. Art from its very nature relates itself up to its time, a synthesis follows as a logical result of this relationship.

## Scottish Society of Women Artists

EDINBURGH, Nov. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The Scottish Society of Women Artists, a recently formed organization with over 100 members—80 of whom are painters and the remainder engaged in applied art—is holding its first exhibition in the New Gallery, Edinburgh. The exhibits include over 200 oil paintings and water colors.

A portrait of Miss Robertson Stewart, by Florence E. Haig, a Scottish artist resident in London, is of outstanding merit. A kinwoman of Sir Douglas Haig, this artist shows independence and character. Two small pictures of children by Miss St. John Cadell are captivating. They have been exhibited in the Paris Salon, Evelyn Chalmers of Brechin has a study of an old Highlander, also a picture of a lady called the "Orange Hat" which has attracted much attention. Another portrait is that of Lady Margaret Sackville, poet and writer, by Mary E. Macmillan. Miss Christian Peddie shows a charming study of First Church of Christ Scientist, Edinburgh, painted from the rock garden in the Botanic Gardens and showing the trees and flowering shrubs in the foreground.

## Art Gallery for Vancouver

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 7 (Special Correspondence)—A civic art gallery for this city is insured by the action of 11 citizens in donating \$100,000 for the purchase of pictures and statuary to be housed in a gallery which they recommend should be erected on the proposed civic site. They stipulated in making their contributions that a suitable building shall be erected by the city within two years. The estimated cost of a structure already proposed is \$250,000. A. H. Stone heads the list of contributions with a gift of \$50,000.

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LA SALLE NOW  
JACKSON NEAR  
STATE  
Shubert  
Great Northern  
MESSRS SHUBERT PRESENT  
A REAL SENSATION—THE  
STUDENT  
PRINCE  
Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls  
60-Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10

NEW YORK CITY  
Ambassador Theatre, 49th St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
THE STUDENT PRINCE  
WITH HOWARD MARSH  
FORREST—49th St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
MAYFLOWERS  
with JOSEPH BANTLEY and IVY SAWYER  
Chaslin's 46th St. Theatre, W. of B'way, Eves. 8:15  
IS ZAT SO?  
The Laugh Sensation  
Moves to Central Theatre Monday, Dec. 21

ABIE'S IRISH ROSE  
REPUBLIC THEATRE  
CORT Theatre, 48th St. Eves. 8:30  
Mata. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30  
GEORGE JESSEL  
in The JAZZ SINGER  
CASINO Theatre, 39th St. & B'way, Eves. 8:30  
DENNIS KING in Russell Janney's Musical Sensation  
THE VAGABOND  
Founded on McCarthy's "12 Were Nine"  
KING BY RUDDY  
W. 42nd St. Eves. 8:40  
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THE DRAMATIC SENSATION  
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Mata. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
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FAY  
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Musical Version of  
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## EDITORIALS

Now that the Locarno Pact and the accompanying arbitration treaties are signed, and the jubiliations are over, it would be well to look at the diplomatic documents and their presumable effects in perspective and with some detachment. Just as we should avoid pessimism, which is often a fatal error in international affairs, so should we avoid a foolish optimism which would represent everything as being settled, and would induce us to fall back upon the pact as upon a pillow, with the fond illusion that nothing more remains to be done. In speaking of "new eras," we should not allow our enthusiasm to overlay our industrious strivings for justice and friendship between nations. In belauding the pact, it is not wise to ignore its shortcomings and the loopholes through which may enter those quarrels of peoples which are to be deplored. We should remember above all that the pact is not an end, but a beginning.

How immense was the achievement of Locarno can best be appreciated by casting ones thought back to the end of 1923. Two years before Locarno the Ruhr experiment was at its height; the French were apparently resolved on the disintegration of Germany; the Germans were apparently resolved on the violent expulsion of the French; and a great war seemed sooner or later to be inevitable. Criticism of the Locarno agreements there may well be, but the paper guarantees of the future security of Europe may prove to be real guarantees, not because they contain legally binding obligations, but because their signing is an impressive moral gesture.

It has been well pointed out that there are legal treaties and moral treaties, and that in practice the latter alone are effective. Lawyers like M. Poincaré who insist on the letter of the Treaty of Versailles, for example, miss the essential consideration that nations only respect engagements which they freely take, which they believe it is in their interest to respect, and that they tear up enforced treaties at the first opportunity if they are strong enough. To regard the Versailles Treaty as perfect and not subject to modification is foolish; the sense of insecurity was increased by the foolish maintenance of a fiction. The Locarno documents are loosely drafted; they are full of flaws, and ambiguities. Yet they have validity as part of the effective public law of Europe. They were not signed under duress but in a sentiment of friendship, and while that sentiment exists it is permissible to suppose that no general conflagration will arise out of disputes on minor matters.

The objections to the Locarno Pact, in short, are only sound if one assumes the absence of sincerity, amity, and a genuine desire for collaboration in the preservation of peace on the part of Germany—and for that matter on the part of France. But if one assumes the presence of these mental qualities, then the objections disappear. In other words, the worth of the pact is in rigorous relation to the intentions that either prevail or will prevail on one or the other side, or on both sides, of the Rhine. In so far as it is the embodiment of a will to peace, it is valuable; in so far as it is not the written expression of an existing will to peace, it is a scrap of paper. In order, therefore, to judge the pact, it is necessary to know both the German and the French mentalities, and both the German and the French mentalities are perpetually changing. It is not the text which is of importance; it is, after the signing of the pact as before the signing of the pact, the trend of thought in the two countries which must be studied, if one is to arrive at a just appreciation of the immediate and the remote prospects. So far as France and Germany are concerned the favorable signs are plentiful.

If the pact is soporific in its effects, if it induces the world to close its eyes to unpleasant developments, if it lulls it into a false sense of security, it will be baneful and not beneficial. It may be made into an instrument of peace, but it is not in itself an assurance of peace. The price of peace, as of liberty, is eternal vigilance. There must be an unceasing cultivation of better international relations. Let us then be judicious in our welcome of the Locarno Pact. It is the most promising diplomatic accomplishment of our day, and there is every justification for the paeans of praise which have greeted it. But those paeans of praise are not enough. A great task remains for statesmen and for men and women of good will. They should now do everything that lies in their power to hasten the day when war will be unthinkable in any circumstances, and when mankind will be one family. Racial hatreds are to be eliminated; closer contacts are to be effected; a sense of solidarity is to be fostered. Locarno points the path, and shows that the path is practicable. But it is a path which it is for us to tread to the end.

As the time approaches for the convening of legislative assemblies in many of the commonwealths of the United States, there is observable a renewal of interest in the subject of taxation in all its branches. There has been assumed by the American public within recent years a tremendously increased burden of taxes, both direct and indirect. Transportation costs and the expenses of highway construction and maintenance have added their share to both direct and indirect levies. The automobile, which has suddenly come to occupy so important a part in all affairs, social, commercial and industrial, has brought with it its own economic problems. It has, in its various forms and derivatives, virtually revolutionized land transportation, and has compelled important readjustments in many departments of the transportation industry and in the public regulation of utilities.

It is quite generally agreed that some plan must be devised which will compel the contri-

bution, by individuals and corporations using the highways as conveniences in the conduct of commercial freight and passenger transportation, of a fair tax upon their earnings or upon the gross tonnage carried, to the cost of providing such roads. It is significantly pointed out that the railroads, against which the competition of the motor trucks and motor buses is, chiefly directed, are taxed for the maintenance and construction of these highways, which, at least theoretically, they do not use.

The confusion which has led to the present unsatisfactory condition is caused by the failure of the public generally to appreciate the fact that these motor trucks and buses have assumed the dignified status of public utilities. As such, it is at once apparent, they should be regulated as other utilities of a similar character are regulated, either by ordinance or by state or national commissions.

The American Foundation, with headquarters in New York, has just announced the result of an unofficial survey of sentiment in the United States, as reflected by the daily newspapers, regarding the proposed adherence by the country to the World Court under the reservations already proposed.

It is announced that the responses received from the identical letter sent to editors indicate that 80 per cent of the papers favor participation by the United States in the deliberations of the Court, that 12 per cent oppose it, and that 8 per cent of them have taken no editorial stand on the question. The symposium presented is a lengthy and exhaustive one, and indicates thoroughness and painstaking care in its preparation.

It is interesting in estimating the significance of the comparative percentages indicated, to observe that among the newspapers representing the 12 per cent opposed to the World Court are the twenty-two so-called Hearst papers, those owned or controlled in their editorial policies by a single individual. It would seem, therefore, that the weight of this group against the Court has been overestimated. Actually, if the totals have significance, as they no doubt do, the entire chain of papers controlled by a single editorial policy should be counted as one, instead of twenty-two.

The effort undertaken by the committee of the American Foundation is commendable because of its timeliness, if for no other reason. During the present week the resolution which proposes the formal adoption of the World Court resolution will come up in the United States Senate under an agreement made last session. No doubt it is a reasonable presumption that, in this matter at least, newspaper opinion is fairly representative of the sentiment of the people as a whole. Possibly a popular referendum upon the matter would show approximately the same relative percentages for and against the Court plan as are indicated by the survey of press sentiment.

It was a welcome announcement made not long since at the New York headquarters of the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music that Christmas carols will be sung this year in 2000 towns and cities of the United States. For there is hardly another feature of the holiday observances which carries with it a message of good will to man more fittingly than this Old World custom of Christmas Eve music. The waits of Old England long remain a pleasant memory to those who have left their mother country perhaps many years ago. For the spirit of the thing is what counts, and if it can be instilled into this carol singing, the world will be the better for this rapidly spreading revival of a pleasing custom.

Mr. Lloyd George has followed up his recently published proposals for reforming the agricultural land system of Britain by putting forward an equally comprehensive scheme for dealing with urban problems. The case he makes for action is strong. British towns, he says with truth, have grown up without foresight or control. Multitudes of town-dwellers have neither room to live, nor room to work, nor room to play. "Population and industry alike have been strangled by the congestion resulting from an obsolete land system." He represents the views of the nationalist section of the Liberal Party in suggestions he makes for remedy. His scheme is designed to render urban land more easily available; to enable towns to spread into the country districts around them, and to provide funds for works of urban improvement and amelioration.

To render urban land more available he would increase the powers of local authorities for acquiring and controlling it. If culturable land, he would enable it to be taken up at such value as might be fixed by a special tribunal; or if "site land," at the price at which it was assessed for taxation. He would also extend local authority powers for clearing slums, opening up suburbs, and providing and developing transport necessary to enable garden cities to prosper. To the same end he would help the urban tenant to acquire on easy terms the freehold of the site on which his place of business stands. He would also give him statutory right to renewal of ground lease, or, failing this, compensation from the landlord for business "good will" as well as for unexhausted improvements—a special tribunal to be set up to fix rates for lease purchase, rent revision and compensation.

His proposals for providing funds are also drastic. They are based upon the proposition that unearned increment belongs to the public. He would empower local authorities to impose special site-value taxation, the object here being to compel owners of urban land to restore to the community some portion of any increase in value caused by public improvements. This scheme recalls the land value duties introduced by Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet in 1909. These duties were founded upon a similar theory. They proved disappointing, however, and were subsequently discontinued. They produced but little revenue, and were charged with contributing

to the house shortage, since they reduced the profitability of speculative land purchases on which house builders largely relied to make up for high constructional labor costs. In now proposing to resuscitate land value duties in modified form, Mr. Lloyd George challenges strong opposition. His scheme nevertheless is valuable, if only as stimulating other political parties to take up this pressing matter.

If the National Liberals offer to solve the urban land difficulty to the benefit of store-keeping tenants, the Conservatives in power may find increased pressure brought to bear upon them to attempt something, too. Success can best be achieved by all working together to remove defects in the existing system. The effort Mr. Lloyd George is making conduces to this end, even though the measures he proposed may not in their present shape prove acceptable to the electorate which must eventually pronounce upon them.

Among the many tokens of the screen's rising circumstances is the newly organized series of screen revivals in New York. The International Film Arts Guild, following somewhat the plan of the Film Guild in London, is undertaking to present again the notable films of the past decade. For one day each week at the Cohan Theater the guild is showing a program of revivals that bids fair to awaken a large public interest.

For some time now the call for screen revivals has been sounding with a growing insistence. While the motion picture has yet to achieve a complete sanction as a serious art form, there is already a large and growing body of intelligent people deeply concerned with the fortunes of the screen. It is to such as these that the new International Film Arts Guild is addressing itself, with the ultimate hope of becoming something of an independent film power with a large body of subscribing members behind it. There is no question that such an organization, securely entrenched in its own theater and with a powerful backing such as the New York Theater Guild enjoys, could do much for independent film production. With the knowledge that a Broadway showing was a possibility for sufficiently worth-while films, many producers would be encouraged to try their hand at novel and experimental pictures.

A concrete and courageous support of the best interests of the screen, such as the new film guild presents, is, therefore, worthy of widespread attention and backing. The first programs have already provided material of great interest to students of the screen. Although eleven short but significant years have passed since D. W. Griffith brought forth his stirring "Birth of a Nation"—and this event may be safely said to mark the beginning of the motion picture as a definite medium of expression outside the range of the theater—more than 100 films are listed for possible revival by the new guild. Within this short compass of time there has grown up a new art, a twentieth century art capable of apparently endless unfoldment. With the elements of sound, color, and a third dimension to be added to its already luminous and lively being, the motion picture bids fair to become a fusion of all the various arts, perhaps to outstrip anything that man has yet achieved in his desire for artistic self-expression. At all events the newly organized International Film Arts Guild is a sign of progress, with its stock-taking of past accomplishment and its promise of future assistance to the best interests of the screen.

## Random Ramblings

It is proposed that variegated colors should replace the universal black for men's umbrellas in London, so as to make the city brighter during dreary rainy months. This would suit the Oxford youth, who might choose a light blue; or the radical with Soviet proclivities, who might plump for a flaming red. But what of the retiring gentleman? He might not like a green that was too expressive, or an orange that was too bright. In that event there would still be the stripes and checks to select from.

A notice in the London Gazette tells all and sundry that a revolving order in bankruptcy has been filed against Sir Broderick Huxwell, erstwhile notorious as the "rumrunning baronet." This is interpreted in the press as evidence that the famous Rum Row has fallen on evil days. "Fret not thyself because of him who prospers in his way, because of the man who bringeth wicked devices to pass. . . . For a little while, and the wicked shall not be; yea, thou shalt diligently consider his place, and it shall not be."

The Society for Pure English offers this dialogue as a warning against the careless use of prepositions: Child—"I want to be read to." Nurse—"What book do you want to be read to out of?" Child—"Robinson Crusoe." Nurse goes out and returns with "The Swiss Family Robinson."

Child—"What did you bring me that book to be read to out of?" Nurse—"From the Boston Herald."

This might be termed a "rapper" of the '30's: "Aet, 19—Tender-eyed blonde. Long ringlets. Cameo pin. Gold pencil case on a chain. Locket. Bracelet. Album. Autograph book. Accordeon. Reads Byron, Tupper and Sylvanus Cobb Jr. while her Ma makes the puddings. Says 'Yes?' when you tell her anything." This is how Dr. Holmes describes the Jandlady's daughter in "The Autocrat."

Reports from the Mosul frontier indicate that the outlawry of the fez and the abolition of the veil are about as far as Kemal is willing to go in his concessions to Western ideas. The kidnapping and massacre of Christians still proceed under cover of the thin veneer of new Turkish civilization.

Moscow is to have a book museum, in which the history of books for the past nine centuries will be illustrated. In view of the limited space at the disposal of the promoters, prudence would advise haste in its establishment, for a new edition of Tolstoy in ninety-two volumes is to be published in 1928.

"My fiddle is my sweetheart And I'm her beau." So sang Chirgwin in his palmy days. "Mellie" Dunham, please note.

Speaking of the sinfulness of advisory opinions, doesn't Senator Borah occasionally give them himself?

May we not recommend to Secretary Mellon and Senator Cossens a little of the spirit of Locarno?

## The Democracy of Chess

Something over twenty years ago it was our custom to play chess regularly twice a week, with three companions. For this purpose we would seek the quietude of a small and ancient eating house a few steps from Cheapside, in the city of London, and within the shadow of Bow Church of historic tradition. Here we would lose ourselves for an hour or more in the game of gamut.

Those were stirring days in England. South Africa was wrestling with reconstruction problems; the great fight to free public education from ecclesiastical control was being waged between the Free Churches and the Established Church of England. The suffragettes were shocking British conservatism by militant methods; the House of Lords, with all its venerable traditions, was suffering violence from plebeian hands; land nationalization was a live subject in the press, and on the public platform.

But as one looks back over the intervening years on those youthful days, the political and social upheavals of those times are now so closely identified with the game of chess, that the two subjects are the very warp and woof of memory. In that little dark room beneath the church tower, and within sound of Bow bells, were enacted on the chess board the conflicts which swayed and molded British public opinion. But more than this, some of the games played there prefigured the ultimate results of those conflicts.

The origin of chess is so obscure that the probability of arriving at reliable conclusions as to how and where the game originated was abandoned even as early as 1500 A. D. There was a venerable writer of that period, however, who professed to know, and in a book entitled "Pleasant and Curious History of the first inventors of arts, customs &c in the whole world," he tells us that "Chess was invented in the year 3336 by a certain wise man named Xerxes, to show to a tyrant that majesty and authority, without strength and assistance, without the help of men and subjects, was casual to many calamities."

But with many strong claims advanced by the Chinese, the Persians, and other earlier civilizations, it seems unlikely that we shall ever be in a position to credit any one race or people with the invention. Its antiquity is, however, well-established. Some old verse written by Robert of Gloucester describing the sports at King Arthur's coronation, has this quaint allusion: "Somme wyth lance, forme wyth fuerd without vylenye, Wyth playnges at tables, other atte cheffe."

Historical evidence fully supports the claim that chess was a royal pastime, from Charlemagne to the present day, kings, queens, emperors and nobles have been numbered among skillful players. At the same time there have been always those who scorned the game as unworthy of the attention of seriously disposed people. For a long time it was forbidden by the church. A certain Doctor Burton, writing in the sixteenth century, says, it is "a sport fit for idle gentlemen, soldiers in garrisons, and courtiers . . . to busy themselves about, but not altogether so convenient for such as are studious."

There is something strikingly paradoxical in the thought of chess being a game of kings, for no game has ever been invented that uncovers the limitations, and brings out the weak characteristic of human classes, so relentlessly as does the game of chess. No one with any knowledge of the game will fail to discover that if there is one thing more than another, that the player develops, it is the helplessness of kings and the hopefulness of pawns.

In chess the safety of the king is dependent entirely on his supporting pieces, and the greatest wisdom is exhibited when he is kept in the background, and must move as little as possible. On the other hand, the humble, and often despised pawn, "always goes directly forward in his simplicity"—to quote an ecclesiastical pontiff who thus moralized on the subject of chess in the year 1198 A. D.

The point is, however, that he can go forward, "turning neither to the right hand nor to the left," and, with good fortune, the pawn can keep on going until it reaches the last line of defense on his opponent's side, in which case the pawn is automatically invested with sovereign powers, and thereafter has all the que's moves and privileges. Every pawn is, potentially, a queen.

This suggests another thought. At one time, in the days referred to at the commencement of this article, one of our little party called attention to the fact that the "Conseil d'Etat" of Geneva, which is the executive power in this canton, has requested the "Grand Conseil," which is the legislative power, to grant to Jacques Dalcroze "La Bourgeoisie d'Honneur"—equivalent to "Freedom of the City" in Anglo-Saxon countries—which is the greatest distinction that a Swiss canton can confer. Emile Henri Jacques, generally called "Jacques Dalcroze," is a Vaudois citizen and was born at Yverdon. He has, however, lived nearly all his life at Geneva. The action of the Geneva authorities is prompted by a wish to make some recognition of Mr. Dalcroze's work as a composer, whose orchestral compositions are known all over Europe; as a pedagogue, the founder of the institute which bears his name; as a ballad-writer whose refrains are gayly sung by all the youth of Switzerland, and, finally, as the inventor of eurythmics, the success of which is acknowledged all over the world.

The 1925 summer season as regards the tourist trade has been very satisfactory, and the Association of Geneva interests is congratulating itself on the results of its efforts abroad, by means of extensive advertisement, to bring back to Geneva the great stream of tourists, who visited this city before the war. In fact the 1925 season is the best that has been known since 1914, and the cheerful figures furnished by the statistic bureau of the canton of Geneva, give a total of 87,554 foreigners entering the hotels and boarding houses in Geneva from May 1—Oct. 31, 1925, against 74,558 in 1924; 70,358 in 1923, and 65,409 in 1922. During the same time in 1913 the number of foreigners amounted to 106,969. If the same steady progress continues to be made, Geneva will soon be able to record almost the same volume of tourist traffic as before the war.

The Association of Geneva interests states that it has been able to ascertain, without any doubt, an increase of foreign tourists from the countries where it had organized energetic advertising. The initiative of the association with regard to the facilities accorded to foreign automobilists, has permitted 11,590 automobiles to travel from France into Switzerland by the Geneva frontier, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1925, by means of a provisional permit card, valid for five days, without having to pay the Swiss customs. This is an increase of 4330 automobiles over 1924. Nineteen thousand, four hundred and nine foreign automobiles have already profited by these facilities, since this permit card came into effect in March, 1924.

Dr. Niederhauser of Bale, State Councilor, presided at the first meeting in connection with the International Exhibition of Interior Navigation and the Utilization of Hydraulic Power, which will open on July 1, 1926, at Bale, and will continue until Sept. 15 of the same year. It appears, from a report by Dr. Krastin, that this exhibition is considered of the greatest importance, both in Switzerland and in other countries, and will in a way constitute the crowning point in the construction of Rhine ports. It is hoped here that this exhibition will

since it was possible to "queen a pawn" this provided an adequate reason for talking of pawns in the feminine gender: in other words, pawns are amazons.

This was something new to the rest of us, and from that day the skirmishes of the pawns became identified in our play with the campaign of the suffragettes, and when, on one occasion—such occasions being exceedingly rare, albeit—one of the players succeeded in driving his pawn right through his opponent's ranks to the last line of defense, we tacitly agreed among ourselves, that the suffragette cause would succeed eventually.

History soon justified that belief. But this was only the beginning of many fascinating games, in which we allowed our imagination the greatest freedom. The oblique moves of the "bishops" were very soon identified with the machinations of the militant churchmen in the cautious "controversy," the black bishop representing the Free Churches, and the white bishop, the Established Church of England.

How well we recall an occasion when a black bishop in a certain game, succeeded in check-mating the king for such brilliant play, and with so little assistance from other pieces, that both games were stopped abruptly, because a heated debate on the education question resulted, in which a lone Free Churchman met the onslaughts of three English churchmen.

Having experienced the fun of the thing, how easy it was to see in the knights' moves the circumlocutory methods of the House of Lords, as then constituted. The tactics adopted by the Upper House in England, which aroused the ire of Campbell-Bannerman and provided wonderful opportunities for Lloyd George to practice stinging eloquence, were well represented by the obstructive evolutions of the chess-board knight—a piece that frequently upsets one's calculations at the last minute.

In finding an interpretation for the "castles," we experienced some difficulty in the light of modern events and conditions. Obviously, a castle predicated land estates, over which it keeps watch, and this would suggest, of course, the subject of land nationalization, the abolition of private ownership of land, the "three acres and a cow" proposition, and all the other solutions and plans advocated by reformer and reactionary.

The difficulty was, of course, that the chess castles are portable structures and have no permanent abiding place. This, of course, upsets the thought of entrenched solidarity which one associates with feudal landlords and baronial estates. But we could not allow a little thing like this to break down our wonderful scheme, and we eventually agreed that as the castles on the chess board control only the two lines that form the right angles, of which the castles are the vertex, we might reasonably assume that these pieces represented feudal ownership over the territory that passed under their control after each move.

In this thought, the one player of our group who was an ardent exponent of the benefits of land nationalization, found great satisfaction in depriving his opponent of castles, whenever opportunity tempted him, and, sometimes to his own disadvantage.

But our greatest problem was concerned with the "queen"—the most important piece on the board. Eschewing all possible sentimental associations, we eventually determined that the queen should represent sovereignty; and in applying this to the British form of government, it was a happy thought, for it made sovereignty independent of the king.

To lose one's queen meant anarchy—and the usual experience of one so unfortunate in chess fully bears this out. But when sovereignty is lost, must it be re-established, and this can be done only by the people—the pawns. Thus the elevation of a pawn to the throne, and the endowment of sovereign powers, might be considered—as indeed it was by one of our number with republican tendencies—The reign of the people.

Whether the original genius who invented the game of chess, saw all this, we dare not say—we hope he did. But we can say, that in those long-remembered days, when we played chess in the heart of the city of London—after eating roast beef and Yorkshire pudding—we fought great battles, and decided the fortunes of England, until the bells that recalled Dick Whittington to London, to begin a journey that ended at the Mansion House, reminded us that the surcease from labor had come to an end.

## The Week in Geneva

prove that the town of Bale may again be counted among the Rhine ports and that it will also demonstrate the necessity for the regulation of the Rhine between Strassburg and Bale.

The Swiss high pressure hydraulic industry, which is the foremost of its kind in Europe, will be largely represented at the exhibition at the lakeside by all the Swiss industrial firms, as well as the Swiss Government and the Swiss railways, have announced their participation. Among foreign countries, Belgium, Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Jugoslavia, Austria and Czechoslovakia will also take part. Negotiations are pending with Canada, England, Norway, Sweden, Sweden, and the United States with regard to their participation. The President of the German Reich has already appointed a special representative in the person of Dr. Landmann, first burgomaster of Frankfurt on the Main. In France a governmental decree will appoint a special National Committee for the exhibition.

The Eastern Tribune, a fortnightly magazine, published at Geneva, recommends the creation of a mosque in this city, where official representatives of the most important Muhammadan countries are domiciled, namely an Egyptian consulate, a Turkish consulate, and a permanent Persian secretary in conjunction with the League of Nations. There are also to be found numerous Muhammadan residents and students. These are the arguments put forward by the Eastern Tribune, which in addition, draws attention to the fact that Paris, London and Berlin already have their mosques. Why, asks the journal, should not Geneva, an international center of first importance, have a sanctuary where Muhammadans can meet and pray?

The League of Nations has recently issued the first volume of a new edition of the Memorandum on the Balance of Trade and the Balance of Payments. This memorandum includes a brief review of world trade in 1924, and a series of synoptic trade tables, showing the total trade during the years 1913 and 1919 to 1924, by value and by weight, imports and exports by countries, and in a number of cases, post-war trade at pre-war values. There is also a number of tables showing capital movements, receipts and outgoings on account of interest and dividends, and on account of emigrants' remittances and tourists' expenditure for a number of different countries.

From the analysis given of international trade, the conclusion is reached that the total volume of trade in 1924 was but very little, if at all, less than in 1913, there having been considerable improvement last year, as compared with 1923. On the other hand, the distribution of world trade has radically changed. The share of eastern and central Europe has dropped by 40 per cent or more, while that of Central America and Asia has greatly increased. The share of the United Kingdom was about the same in both years. Of the great trading countries of the world, Canada, Japan and the United States are the three countries whose exports have increased the most.

## There Is No Pleasing the Wets

On Monday our wet friends are pointing to the failure of prohibition enforcement as argument for its repeal.

On Tuesday they are pointing out that the increase in the number of arrests for violating the law is proof that it has failed.

There is no pleasing them. The law is bad because it is not enforced. The law is worse because it is enforced. If people are not arrested for violations it ought to be repealed. If effective enforcement increases the number of arrests it also ought to be repealed. You have only to listen to a wet long enough to hear him answer himself. He is his own best refuter. —Chicago Evening Post.

## Public Interest in Motor Truck Taxes

dously increased burden of taxes, both direct and indirect. Transportation costs and the expenses of highway construction and maintenance have added their share to both direct and indirect levies. The automobile, which has suddenly come to occupy so important a part in all affairs, social, commercial and industrial, has brought with it its own economic problems. It has, in its various forms and derivatives, virtually revolutionized land transportation, and has compelled important readjustments in many departments of the transportation industry and in the public regulation of utilities.

It is quite generally agreed that some plan must be devised which will compel the contri-